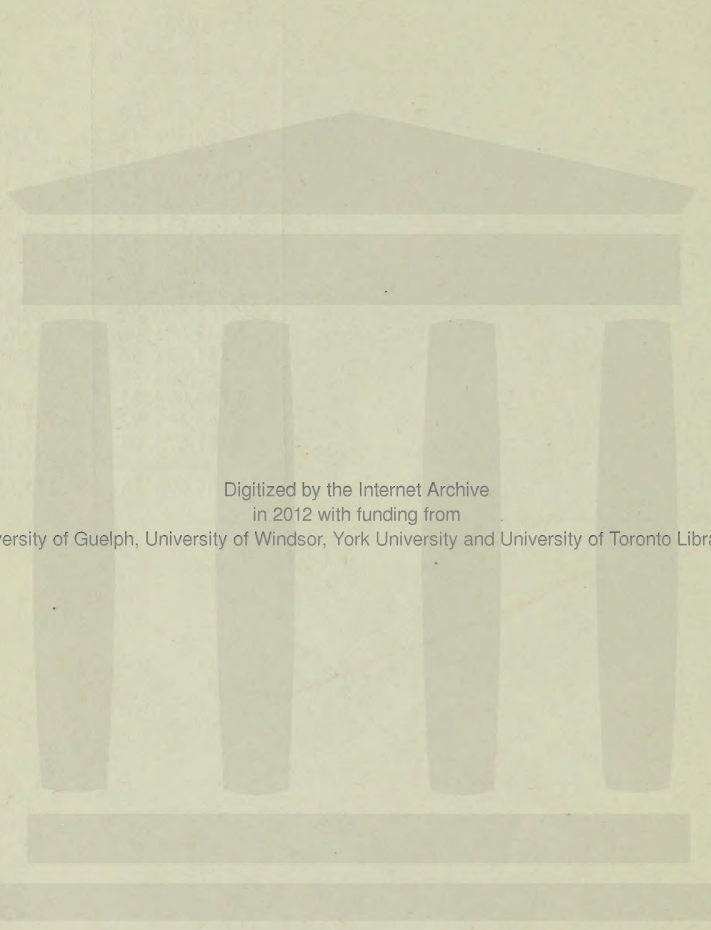


BUDGET SPEECHES
1924 - 5 - 6
REPORT
TO THE
PROVINCIAL TREASURER
ON
PLAN OF RETIREMENT
OF THE
PROVINCIAL DEBT OF ONTARIO
PRICE

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Financial Statement

OF

THE HON. WILLIAM H. PRICE

Treasurer of the Province of Ontario

DELIVERED IN THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

ON THE

5th MARCH, 1925

On moving the House into Committee of Supply

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



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BUDGET ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

HON. WILLIAM H. PRICE

Treasurer of the Province of Ontario,
March 5th, 1925.

MR. SPEAKER: In rising to move that you do now leave the chair while this House resolves itself into Committee of Supply, I desire to place before the House the general financial position of the Province for the last fiscal year.

Sir, it is with great regret that I note the absence of the Member for North-West Toronto, Seat "A," the Honourable Thomas Crawford, formerly the Speaker of this House, who was a representative in this Legislature for Toronto for over thirty years. I am sure the House will agree with me that Mr. Crawford was the highest type of public man, whose word was always his bond. He worked early and late to further the interests of the city which he represented. He was not only the Dean of the Toronto representatives in this House, but he was the Dean of the House itself. Mr. Crawford was a man of strong views on public questions; as Speaker, his impartiality gained him friends and endeared him to his associates of all shades of political thought. Mr. Crawford's record as a citizen and as a representative in this Legislature might well be emulated by the young men of to-day.

Another familiar friendly face that we miss is that of our veteran Sergeant-at-Arms, the late Frederick Glackmeyer. I think nearly every speaker on the Address has referred to the passing of our old friend, but I should like to say what a warm spot in our hearts he occupied after over half a century of continuous service to this Province. But His Majesty's Government must go on. "The King is Dead, Long Live the King," and to-day we have a new Sergeant-at-Arms, and to him and his wife we extend a welcome and hope they will long be able to carry out the traditions laid down by the late Sergeant-at-Arms.

We have had two other changes in the House. My honourable friend from South Waterloo (Mr. Homuth) comes to join the baby party. I am not quite sure I am right on that, as parties change so often. My friend from East Lambton (Mr. Oke), is apparently the Whip, Spur, Leader and everything else of his party, which, notwithstanding his announcement the other day, is probably the smallest party in this Legislature. Then we have our friend, who represents Northwest Toronto, Seat "A" (Mr. Edwards), who comes to join the largest party in the House.

Financial Statement Promptly Presented

Let me now pass on to the public affairs of the Province. An early opportunity was given honourable members, and the people as a whole, to study the financial affairs when we gave a statement to the public within a few days after the close of the fiscal year. Honourable members did not have to wait, as far as ordinary expenditures of the Province are concerned, until the House met to get information as to our standing. This, as the Prime Minister said, is the first time in history that a statement has been given at the close of the fiscal year. We stand, Mr. Speaker, as a Government, led by our able Premier, willing to give the people of this Province all information and give it quickly. The year closes on October 31st, with a period left over for cleaning up expenditure appropriations until November 15th. Nothing could be done in an accounting way until the 16th of November. Notwithstanding this fact, we were able to give the Province a statement of its ordinary business of the year on November 24th, a week later. In making the announcement at that time, I stated that these figures were approximately correct; they might vary slightly with additions of Interest and Refunds, but they did give, however, an idea of the general outcome of the past fiscal year. I hope that this innovation has been of some benefit to the public generally, and to the Members of this House, and that next year we shall be able to continue it.

Financial Controller Appointed

We have something else to state to the House to-day. Honourable members have noticed that during the recess the

Government has been able to secure a man to act as Assistant Provincial Treasurer and at the same time fill the duties of Financial Controller. Mr. F. Martin Turnbull, who now occupies that position, has had experience in the very best schools in England, experience in New York with large corporations, and in this Province with some of the largest public service corporations we have here, and I believe that, although he has only been in office three months, the appointment has already been justified, because he has been of wonderful service to me in carrying out the work of the Department. We must have someone to guide the affairs of the departments in carrying on business. When we came into power we found that the accounting of the Province was like Topsy, it had "just grew," but it was necessary to build up without tearing down. We were not building a modern structure, we were remodelling it to look like new, and one of the first things I emphasized on the Financial Controller when he came into office was this, "We want a modern filing system in this Department; we haven't had a really efficient system for many years. We have outgrown the old system." You cannot find anything in it. Half the papers in the vault, half some other place. Every time I want a document or a computation they have to wait or search all over for it. We want this thing put on a business basis. We want actuarial information, something to be relied on and which this House will know to be absolutely correct. And, therefore, with that object in view we are changing the affairs of the Department to have a good accounting system and a good filing system, brought up to date.

Public Accounts Further Improved

Last year, in bringing the Public Accounts to the attention of the House, I foreshadowed that there could be some considerable reduction in their size. This seemed to meet with the general approval of the House, and this year I have put it into practical effect. Instead of having a volume of 1,000 pages we have one of about 600, being a saving of over 400 pages. Considering the cost of paper and printing, postage and parcelling, there should be a saving to the Province of about \$10,000. We have a Public Accounts report to-day which a man can carry about in his pocket, and yet

he has the whole affairs of the Province in it. I think we all agree that in carrying out the suggestion last year—

MR. SINCLAIR: You have to have eye-glasses.

HON. MR. PRICE: Yes, the public will have eye-glasses, and as such they will use them. The Government is sending out to-day to every newspaper in the Province a copy of the Public Accounts. It is an innovation, and when the honourable member who leads the Liberal party, and other members, criticize what I may say to-day, the public will have these accounts and can judge correctly between my critics and myself, because everything is in black and white. I do not think that the purpose of the Public Accounts has been in any way interfered with in this condensation. You will find just about as much material there, but in a more compact form.

Last year we were able to make some very important improvements in the form of the Statements used in the Public Accounts. This year, with the assistance of Mr. Turnbull, the new Financial Controller, the number of statements used in the past have been revised and condensed. Look at the first statement, showing the Assets and Liabilities of the Province. No. 1 Statement on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which formerly took six pages, has been reduced to two. It gives a concise and compact statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Province for the last fiscal year. Following that we have a comparative statement for the fiscal years 1923-24, which has also been condensed into two pages. Honourable members will also notice a condensation of all the various statements of Revenue and Expenditure preceding the detailed Departmental reports.

Plain Statement of Financial Facts

This is the first time the actual deficit of the Province has been put down in figures. It is there, figured out. It meets the objection of my honourable friend from East Kent the other day. We stand behind these figures. It might be all right, as my friend suggested, to get a number of experts to size up what the financial affairs of the Province are. But this Government knows what they are and we are giving them to the public. We have got one expert now and, if necessary, will make other appointments to look after increas-

ing actuarial and statistical work. But the improvements already made I am sure will be appreciated by the public. The statements given are clear and concise. No one has to worry about what is Capital and what is Ordinary. The old Capital and Extraordinary column of the Drury Government has passed into history, and we declare that these Public Accounts contain an honest statement. I invite honest criticism. The figures are perfectly clear. He who runs may read, and every dollar of expenditure is accounted for in the various departments.

Forty-one Million Assets Over Liabilities

Mr. Speaker, in presenting from now on the actual affairs of the Province, this Government asks no quarter. We stand on our record and invite fair criticism. If you will refer to the first statement in the Public Accounts you will see there a record of Assets and Liabilities of the Province. A little change has been made; last year we had estimated resources of \$587,750,000 and added this in as an Asset. In this year's statement it is taken into account, but it is not added in as a realizable asset at this moment.

It will be observed that this Statement shows a condensation of several former statements. Assets and Liabilities have been divided into three classes—Capital, Current and Deferred. Altogether we have an excess of Assets over Liabilities of \$41,264,937.82. The summary shows:

Assets.....	\$389,987,885
Liabilities.....	348,722,948

A balance of over \$41,000,000. This gives one an idea of the realizable assets of the Province, and the liabilities which these assets would have to meet. At the same time it holds in the offing our estimated resources at \$587,750,000.

During the year our Assets have increased, as also have our Liabilities. The deficit for the year and the deficit for the past year must be paid out of Capital Account. It is to be hoped that after this year it will be unnecessary to cover any deficit by borrowing money.

Consolidated Revenue Fund is Provincial Cash Box

On Page 10 (Public Accounts) you will find Consolidated Revenue Fund Account. You will see there the Ordinary

and Capital Receipts on one side, and Ordinary and Capital Expenditures on the other side. You will see the actual expenditure, whether Ordinary or Capital, but you will find we have separated the Public Debt from the rest of our receipts. Honourable members will notice we have over \$16,173,000 in uncontrollable Interest. Actually the commitments we have shown in this statement on Ordinary are \$32,600,000, in round figures, and down below that you see the recapitulation.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund is practically the cash box of the Province. It ultimately receives all revenues, and shows where the money goes. When one says that during the past year the Province has had a deficit of \$8,468,764, it actually means that there have been more payments out of Consolidated Revenue Fund than there have been receipts. It is always difficult, however, to estimate what provincial moneys are outstanding, and what payments have to be made chargeable to any one year.

The average business man might take into consideration deferred accounts. I am sure any government would be glad to do that. No government to-day has been able to do it anywhere in the world, because the fiscal year is an arbitrary year. It may cut right across the revenues of the Lands and Forests, let us say, or the revenues of the Corporations Tax. It may put part of the revenue in one year and part in another, but if we could take everything for the year, as a business man does, and figure it out, not only showing a balance in the cash box, but also his deferred items, you would probably get the actual affairs of the Province. I am going to work on that for next year, to see what progress we can make along these lines. This Consolidated Revenue Fund statement is made up exactly the same as last year, when we were very careful. The Public Debt is treated as a separate item, something that is really uncontrollable.

Ordinary Receipts Increased \$6,400,000

On Page 12 of the Public Accounts you will find a comparative statement of receipts and payments for the years 1923 and 1924, and will see how much the Province has progressed over the former year. Take first the Ordinary Receipts of the Province:

The total altogether in 1924 was.....	\$40,540,923 65
As compared with (in 1923).....	34,110,212 62

Leaving a net increase for the fiscal year of..... \$6,430,711 03

The increases in the Revenue in the various Departments of the Service are as follows:

Prime Minister.....	\$1,036,057 45	
Legislation.....	3,219 98	
Attorney-General:		
Law Enforcement, etc.....	277,254 26	
Insurance Department.....	157 13	(Decrease)
Education.....	88,170 90	
Lands and Forests.....	1,341,757 63	
Mines:		
Mines.....	30,345 90	
Game and Fisheries.....	46,085 38	
Public Works and Highways:		
Public Works.....	8,032 36	
Public Highways.....	972,100 61	
Health and Labour:		
Health.....	83,305 49	
Labour.....	148,053 45	
Provincial Treasurer.....	1,966,513 94	
Provincial Secretary.....	223,142 05	
Agriculture.....	137,048 53	
Stationery Account.....	2,755 47	

Good Administration Brings Increased Results

It will be seen that there has been a substantial increase in receipts in every Department of the Service, with the exception of a few dollars in the Insurance Branch. One needs only to go over these various items to note these increases in Ordinary Revenue. I say without fear of contradiction, this is an actual, positive improvement in collection of revenue, and I think it has been helped a lot by our audits. There has been really an increase in every department. I think there is a decrease of \$157 in the Insurance Branch, but outside of that you have a tremendous increase in every department. Take, for instance, in Lands and Forests, there is an increase of \$1,341,757.63. Then we have the Department of Highways, with \$972,100 increase; the Treasury Department, with \$1,966,513. I can speak more particularly about my own Department. The Amusement Tax increased nearly \$300,000. Now the collection of the Amusement Tax is not an easy thing. It must be collected with tact and forbearance, and to collect this large amount without increasing the tax is, I think, a real accomplishment. We have also increased Succession Duties by about \$300,000—and I

might say to you, Mr. Speaker, that if I had desired to go after what is outstanding at the present time, I might have collected probably a million or a million and a half more, but there was no effort to collect what properly belonged to another year. Estates are granted a period of eighteen months after death in which to pay Succession Duties. When you consider other taxes—the Corporation Tax, Tax on Race Courses, which all show increases, and this in a year of business depression—the net increase is very gratifying.

Take, for instance, the Attorney-General's Department. As you are aware, some Departments are not primarily for the purpose of collecting revenue—Education, and Attorney-General and Health are, first of all, great public service Departments. They like to collect enough to defray their expenses of administration, but do not make Revenue their main object. In the Treasury we have got to get the money if we are going to even things up and carry on the service of the Province. But in the Attorney-General's Department notwithstanding the decrease in the price of liquor, we yet have an increase of \$100,000 from the Government Dispensaries. In Confiscated Liquor we have had another increase of \$34,946, and I say it is very creditable that at the same time the Attorney-General's Department has been able to decrease expenditure by \$10,984.27. In other words, the revenue increased while the cost of operations decreased.

Let me refer to the Amusement Tax Branch of the Treasury Department. We collected last year \$1,686,614, as against \$1,453,567.77 the year before; and we had also the collection of taxes on the race courses transferred to the Amusement Tax Branch. The only increase in that branch was for extra inspectors on the race tracks, and the total increase there was about \$12,000, and at the same time we were able to collect about \$300,000 more revenue in amusement taxes.

Gratifying Decrease in Ordinary Expenditure

When one comes to the Ordinary Expenditure of the Province (which you also see on Pages 12-13), you remember last year that after considerable solicitation by several honourable members, I hazarded the opinion that we might cut down payments by about \$5,000,000, and I said at the same time that we might increase revenues by about \$4,000,000.

The total expenditure for 1923 was.....	\$49,305,439 15
While that for 1924 was.....	49,009,688 16

This leaves a net decrease in expenditure of..... \$295,750 99

If we eliminate the public debt interest of approximately \$16,000,000, we find that while in 1923 we spent \$35,322,-429.67; in 1924 we spent only \$32,692,976.45. That was an actual improvement, outside of uncontrollable interest, of \$2,629,453.22. Now these improvements were made nearly all along the line. The great increase in interest charges is accounted for chiefly by the big loan of \$40,000,000 which we were forced to float when we came into office, the interest on which was \$2,000,000. As a matter of fact, last year we paid out \$2,662,884.17 more in interest than the year before. Let us look at the decreases. Honourable members of the House, irrespective of party allegiance, I know will be glad to behold these various decreases in expenditure, although they may be to some extent offset by our interest payments. I wish especially to emphasize the fact that this is an actual and positive improvement.

Decreases in Departmental Expenditures

A statement of the decreases in Expenditure in each Department is shown below:

Prime Minister.....	\$367,218 24	
Legislation.....	142,663 96	
Attorney-General:		
Law Enforcement, etc.....	142,229 81	
Insurance Department.....	4,796 82	
Education.....	552,093 61	
Lands and Forests.....	267,572 42	
Mines:		
Mines.....	8,953 89	(Increase)
Game and Fisheries.....	32,686 75	
Public Works and Highways:		
Public Works.....	150,639 90	
Public Highways.....	301,715 36	
Health and Labour:		
Health.....	40,784 80	(Increase)
Labour.....	20,416 93	
Provincial Treasurer.....	131,656 89	
Provincial Auditor.....	12,067 32	(Increase)
Provincial Secretary.....	646,339 66	
Agriculture.....	141,009 18	(Increase)
General Miscellaneous.....	72,238 03	
Public Debt.....	2,662,884 17	(Increase)

Take the Prime Minister's Department: Expenditure decreased \$367,218.24, and Legislation \$142,663.96. That is a big decrease, effected to a certain extent by the economies in the cost of our Legislature and the cost of printing. We made a \$552,093 decrease in Education; \$267,572 in Lands and Forests. The Prime Minister remarked yesterday to this House, these figures were to a certain extent caused by a better system of Forest Patrol and the use of our air service. Then in Game and Fisheries there was \$32,686.75 of a decrease; in Public Works, \$150,639.90; and in Highways, \$301,715.36; in the Provincial Treasurer's Department, \$131,656.89; and in the Provincial Secretary's, \$646,339.66.

I want to refer more particularly to some of these items. Where there have been increases, as in the Department of Agriculture, \$141,009.18, that is accounted for to a great extent by the cutting off of the grant of \$300,000 from the Federal authorities; while the increase in Public Health of \$40,784.80 has been caused to an extent by giving free insulin and other services.

Substantial Saving in Advertising

Let me point out just a few things here and there, Mr. Speaker, to show where decreases actually took place in carrying out the affairs of the Province. In the Prime Minister's office he had an idea we could cut down our advertising account, and Mr. C. C. Hele, the Departmental Secretary, was given charge of the advertising affairs of our Province. Before that, every department had been advertising. You might see three or four Departmental advertisements in one publication, each largely duplicating another. Now this has been co-ordinated, and what is the result? I may say it is much to the credit of Mr. Hele. In 1923 we spent \$133,207, and in 1924 \$84,465, a net decrease of \$48,742. Now, Sir, we don't do less advertising to any great extent, but get better service in co-ordination and the very best price per line.

Regarding Rural Hydro Bonus

In connection with our expenditure we constantly encounter items that are really uncontrollable, which have to be paid. These uncontrollable items sometimes give us a great jar as

we come to close up the affairs of the Province, and I am sure I got a great shock toward the end of this fiscal year when I got information that we had to pay out an item of \$769,422.71 as bonuses on Rural Transmission Lines. Just as I was straining at the finish to see what a good financial record the Government could make, I was heavily checked by this enormous bill. Now, the Government might have passed it along to the following year for payment and so have made a better showing, but see what this amount is made up of. Honourable gentlemen will realize we are paying out on Rural Power Investment \$2,405,130.86. All that we expected to have paid out this year was \$190,395.76, but we actually had to pay out \$769,422. That is one of the unexpected expenditures. We did not dodge the issue or turn it over to pay next year, but paid it now.

\$900,000 Saved in Provincial Secretary's Department

Then let us look at the Provincial Secretary's Department. The Provincial Secretary does not do as much talking as some of the rest of us, but he is a good administrator. He has charge of all the public institutions, and that is where money may easily be wasted. That is where the management of a business man of experience counts, as it has counted in his case. As a result we have a decrease in expenditure of \$646,339.66. The Provincial Secretary had the opportunity and availed himself of it, and instead of spending over \$6,000,000, spent less than \$5,500,000. Let us see where he made the saving. On groceries and provisions, \$36,252; fuel, light and water, \$383,507; repairs to buildings, \$63,631.77; repairs to steam and electric plants and renewal of plumbing, \$43,143.68; industrial expenses, \$137,267.27. Now, if someone could have said, that the number of inmates in all these institutions throughout the Province, our hospitals for the insane and various institutions, had decreased, there might have been an explanation, but there was, in fact, an increase of 337 in these various institutions—from 8,287 in 1923, to 8,620 in 1924—so it cannot be accounted for there; or, if we could have said that in cutting down expenditure the revenue was neglected, it would not be worth much to the Province, but there has been a net increase in revenue of \$223,142.05. As a matter of fact, every public institution under the admin-

istration of the Provincial Secretary has increased its revenue, and altogether there has been a saving to the country in the administration of this Department in the past year of over \$900,000.

MR. BELANGER: Was there any decrease in the price of commodities?

HON. MR. PRICE: I think there was, to a certain extent, but it is very fortunate we have somebody who can take advantage of the decrease. A great deal of this is on coal. I am paying just as much for coal myself, so there must have been good buying.

In the Realm of Lands and Forests

In the Lands and Forests Department you see a wonderful change. Last year this Department completely reorganized the road construction system in Northern Ontario, placing the expenditure of Public Works, Colonization Roads and the Northern Development Branch all under one direct head. In nine different districts in Northern Ontario the Minister placed resident engineers, who were held responsible for the work carried on under their jurisdiction. His forest patrol service alone saved \$202,916, and we find that in construction of roads there was a total saving of \$312,000. As I have already stated, one can look down all the expenditure in this Department and find an improvement in service as well as an increase in revenue.

Education Economic Reforms

The Prime Minister has been working out, in conjunction with the Minister of Health and the Provincial Secretary, certain reforms which will eliminate duplications of services.

The following improvements along these lines will no doubt reflect decreased expenditure during the next six months:

1. The Branch of the Department of Education in charge of the School Medical Inspection has been consolidated with the Department of Public Health, with a view of discontinuing a double service of doctors and nurses, especially in rural communities.
2. Readjustments within the administrative offices of the Department of Education providing for a shortening of the Staff, especially in the Registrar's Department.

3. Economies in certain departments have made it possible to provide for necessary extensions in many departments of the service, especially in giving increased support to needy schools, in extending agricultural and technical education, without any material increase in the vote of the Legislature.

Many Economies in Administration

And at this point, Mr. Speaker, I want to give credit to certain honourable members of the House. When you find a great improvement in our printing, binding and stationery, probably you can recall that the Printing Committee of the House made various recommendations last year, as a result of which we spent, in 1924, \$163,453.94, as against \$231,794.41, or a saving of \$68,340.47.

Honourable members will probably think that there can be little saving in stationery, but let me point out to them that in 1923 we spent \$242,357.02, whereas in 1924 this was reduced to \$178,416.42, a saving of \$63,940.60. I am sure honourable members would hardly believe that in this Department alone there had been a saving last year over the previous year of \$132,281.07.

Someone may retort that we should not have made these small savings, but some of the greatest men we ever had in this country were the men who tore up their envelopes for memo. pads and used them on their desks; they were not the small men that some might think, but were prepared to save in small things; and when you consider that in the Treasury Department, where my secretary, Mr. Jones, paid particular attention to small administrative items, such as incidental expenses, advertising, stationery, etc., there was a saving of \$5,799.81 in stationery, and in postage a reduction of \$961.41. These, in a way, are small things, but they show the result of resolute economy by making a saving of over \$7,000, and this is typical of every other Department.

Picture Bureau Operates Effectively

Let me say, also, that in our Motion Picture Bureau there is a considerable saving of \$28,000. We desired to get something that was really educational, and which showed industrial development, such as the good film we got out of the visit of international mining engineers and scientists to Northern Ontario, which has been sent all over the United

States of America, Great Britain and many places in Europe. That is the kind of work we have to do, and we have got to supervise it ourselves. The expenditure last year decreased from \$107,447 in 1923, to \$78,559, a remarkable showing, as during the year the Trenton Studio was equipped and put in full production. Although it was only operating at full speed for a period of two months, it turned out 30,000 feet of negative and 97,000 feet of positive, at a cost of \$22,000. If we had purchased this film in the old way the cost would have been \$30,000, and we probably then would not have received the quality and character of film desired.

Two-thirds Expenditure Uncontrollable

Then let us come to the controllable and uncontrollable expenditure of the Province. As I said a moment ago, the interest charges have increased to \$16,173,592, but eliminating that, we spent over \$33,000,000. Let us divide that \$33,000,000 and we find \$15,773,909.28 is uncontrollable. It goes out in school grants, statutory payments and various payments that I cannot stop, the Minister of Education cannot stop—they are fixed charges. Let us figure out, then, what is controllable. I want to place the responsibility on this Government as well as the House and Country, for the controllable things. So we find that over fifteen millions in 1923 was uncontrollable, and \$19,427,454 was controllable. Now let us compare that with 1924, when outside the public debt we spent \$32,692,976, instead of \$35,322,429. Now, \$15,773,909 was uncontrollable and \$16,919,067 was controllable, so that actually we have had to make our showing on a controllable expenditure which decreased from \$19,427,454 in 1923, to \$16,919,067 in 1924, a reduction of \$2,508,386. I am prepared to give here a full statement showing what is uncontrollable and controllable, and honourable members can have it, but I am not going into detail to-day, but will merely say it is unfair for anybody to say this Government only made a cut of \$2,500,000 on combined controllable and uncontrollable \$49,000,000 expenditure. We made a cut of \$2,500,000 in controllable \$19,000,000 expenditure, and when you consider how difficult it is for some municipalities to cut down necessary expenditures, even if controllable, I think you will agree we have done something worth while.

(See statement pages 62 and 63.)

Mothers' Allowance Commissions

There are various Commissions throughout the Province, and I will just take one or two. When the Mothers' Allowance Board was started in 1920 or 1921, the percentage of cost of the Board was 10.06 per cent. In 1922 it was 5.42 per cent.; in 1923, 4.58, and in 1924, 4.34 per cent. You will see a tremendous drop there; but, looking at the end of the fiscal year, and considering that the Minister of Health and Labour gave this personal attention and reduced the administrative expenses of the Mothers' Allowance Board, let us see what the saving meant. For the last fiscal year it was 4.34 per cent. In November, 1924, it was 4.31; in December, 3.89, and in January of this year, 3.67 per cent. The test in business, Mr. Speaker, is the percentage of cost in proportion to the business transacted. If you can reduce this expenditure cost to a minimum, you are getting sound public service.

But that is not the only place where there have been great economies. Take the Highways administration: When the Minister started in you could find an engineer at almost every cross-road. During 1924 the number of resident engineers on the highway system was reduced from twenty-three to nine, and the number of engineers and others attached to these Resident Engineers from ninety-seven to thirty-eight. There was a total decrease of seventy-one in the engineering staff, and this alone effected a saving of \$85,842.75. I am only noting that now, and expect to say something else on the building of roads later.

Nipigon Development Pays Interest Arrears

Then we have something else we might point out, Mr. Speaker, at this time. You know the great Nipigon development. It owed the Province at the end of 1923, \$567,621.58 on Interest Account, and in the three years up to that time it had an operating deficit of \$620,818.33. Latterly, however, we have been getting payments made on this as it is getting on its feet, and the fact that the Prime Minister and Hydro Commission were able to increase the price that we received for our power, and to put this more on a business basis, has had a wonderful effect on revenue. We were paid in January, 1925, \$150,000 and are expecting to get the balance. Now

there are other items outstanding which I hope will come this current fiscal year. They were tapping at the door, and by pressure we might have brought them in this year. Toronto Power Company, for interest, owes \$64,471.98; Ontario Power Company, \$394,352.29. Including Nipigon, \$567,621.58, we have altogether outstanding a little over \$1,000,000 that is beginning to come in.

Marked Reduction in Deficit

Thus, Mr. Speaker, we have found out actually what improvement we have made in the affairs of the Province this year so far as expenditures are concerned. Now let us explain the deficit as it stands. Last year there was a deficit of \$15,195,226.53. This year there is a deficit of \$8,468,764.51, making a total improvement in the affairs of the Province of \$6,726,462.02. And if we look into these things we will see where we might have been if certain things had not been projected into this year. Take the difference in interest, \$2,662,884.17; expenditure to meet the loss of the federal grant to agriculture, \$300,000; bonus to rural Hydro transmission lines, \$769,422, of which expenditure \$579,026 was incurred in previous years. We had to go back and pay old accounts, and may have to pay some next year. Add the net decrease in expenditure, and you have an actual improvement in the affairs of the Province of \$4,137,662.11, as far as finances are concerned.

I want to point out again at this stage that there are two-thirds of the expenditures of the Province uncontrollable and one-third controllable. If you figure out on a basis of expenditure of \$48,000,000, you have \$16,000,000 controllable and \$32,000,000 uncontrollable, so that when we come to consider economy in expenditure we must face these conditions.

Capital Revenue

I don't think we spent very much time on Capital Revenue and Expenditure in years gone by, but Capital Expenditure has a very important bearing on expenditure of the following year. Take Capital Revenue:

Capital Revenue for 1924 (eliminating the public debt) amounted to.....	\$9,011,578 70
As against, in 1923.....	3,912,795 16
An improvement of.....	\$5,098,783 54

And there were many reasons, no doubt. Take, for instance, the increase in Refunds from Hydro, \$2,179,776.19; increase in Lands and Forests, \$530,845.05; in Public Highways, repayments from counties and townships and suburban areas, \$2,004,589.63, and it really helps, because we don't need to borrow that \$5,000,000 next year.

Capital Expenditure

And when you come to Capital Expenditure, we have just the same report. In 1923, in Highways we spent \$19,206,-120.46, and in 1924 only \$8,131,024.80, an improvement of \$11,075,095.66 in Capital Expenditure. So that if we had gone on and spent that \$11,000,000 and had not also on the revenue side made an improvement of \$5,000,000—making \$16,000,000—we would have to go out to-day and borrow that \$16,000,000. It would go on your public debt, and we would be paying interest on it next year.

Road Building at Half the Price

As you have seen, the Department of Highways has made a tremendous improvement this year. I don't want to transgress on what has been done by any Minister or Department, but I think it is noteworthy to say for the Department of Highways that while they made all this decrease in engineers and residences, they also were able to build just as many roads and build them at half the cost. And see what a tremendous benefit to the Province this is, Mr. Speaker, that in the building of roads, and just as many miles of road, they have been able to save over \$4,000,000. This is a tremendous improvement. That is something that repeats itself all through the record of our stewardship. And by the way, Mr. Speaker, when the home folks are passing resolutions just now, they might pass one commending the Minister of Highways for the work he is doing. The trouble in this Province at the present time is that there are too many arm-chair critics who do not face the facts of public affairs as they actually are. If any of our critics think they can pick money off trees they are mightily mistaken, and I am glad the general public are interesting themselves in watching us.

Hydro and the T. & N. O. Railway

There were some increases in capital outlay, one being occasioned by advances to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission:—

In 1923.....	\$9,260,260 00
In 1924.....	13,489,800 00
An increase of	\$4,229,540 00

The T. & N. O. Commission received in 1924, \$2,133,107.50, being \$288,044.90 less than the previous year. In both of these years the advances were made for building branch lines. This left a net increase in capital expenditure in the Prime Minister's department of \$3,941,495.10.

It will be noted the advances of money to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the extension of its lines constitute a direct revenue-producing investment, the Province receiving its interest, and the Commission itself under its plans providing a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds. It cannot be said that this is an expenditure which the Province itself will ultimately have to pay, therefore, when we talk about capital expenditure and revenue, we have something wherein we can show a tremendous improvement, and it should be beneficially reflected in our finances next year.

Over \$100,000,000 Spent on Roads

I want to say something now on expenditure on roads in this Province. Honourable members will be greatly interested to know that since 1919 we have paid out a tremendous sum on roads. In provincial highways alone, we paid out \$47,669,-613 for capital and \$3,679,582 for maintenance; county roads, \$14,509,755.09 for capital and \$5,362,515.39 for maintenance; township roads, \$925,115.42 and \$1,386,246.59; roads in Northern Ontario, \$7,950,873.45 and \$3,490,332.32; colonization roads, \$1,871,130.31 and \$1,423,965.74, or a total, including 1919, of \$88,269,130.05, and from 1915, the sum is \$94,-719,992.03. I do not think any of us thought we had such a tremendous amount invested in our roads. Of course rebates from the counties and towns and subsidy from the Federal Government amounting to \$10,215,578, would reduce this large expenditure to a net expenditure of \$84,504,413.60. (See statement on pages 64 and 65.)

Prior to 1919, there was probably \$25,000,000 expended by the Province upon its public highways, so that altogether the Province has approximately \$100,000,000 invested in its roads. This does not cover municipal expenditures, which are estimated to date at \$75,000,000. Some of it no doubt came out of ordinary expenditure, but the great proportion of

it—say \$80,000,000—forms part of the debt of the Province at the present day.

The main point I desire to make on this building of roads is that last year we spent on capital account, on various types of roads, including Northern Ontario and colonization roads, \$10,159,125. The Province spent in maintaining said roads last year \$3,930,316.84. If one continues each year to spend five or six million dollars of capital on the building of roads, and \$4,000,000 on the maintenance of roads, it can easily be seen that, while the maintenance comes out of ordinary account, (that is, paid out of the current year's revenue), the capital payments are added to the debt and increase yearly our interest account.

In estimating, therefore, the annual expenditure upon our highways, one must consider three things. The interest on capital already invested in them, the cost of current maintenance, and the appropriation for a sinking fund. So that the yearly cost of the public highways to the province would be made up as follows:—

Interest on capital account estimated.....	\$4,000,000
Maintenance of roads estimated.....	4,000,000
Amount required for sinking fund amortized to retire bonds over the life of the roads, in- cluding increased bonds for road-building..	2,000,000
Total.....	\$10,000,000

I don't know the life of all these roads. I should think over a twenty-five or thirty-year period we should be able to retire all the money we spent on our roads. If we do, we shall accomplish a great feat, and are going to spend, on the average, \$10,000,000 annually.

The Tax on Gasoline

Considering the cost, we are raising to-day probably around \$5,000,000 in licenses. If we put on a gasoline tax of three cents, it will mean probably \$3,000,000 more. Altogether, in this way, we may raise \$8,000,000 next year, but as there is left only part of this year we will probably not collect nearly that amount. A great many people are talking about the gasoline tax. I remember when we paid forty cents per gallon, and nobody talked then about the great increase in tax on industry, or said it was going to break down municipalities, and so on. Now it is twenty-two to twenty-six cents, and as low as twenty. Supposing the forty cents a long time ago had

included three cents for the Province, would anybody have known anything about it? To-day if we are paying twenty-six, and if it happens to go to thirty cents, when three cents goes on, will it materially affect the business interests of the Province? The agitation over this is mostly manufactured. Manitoba is raising its gasoline tax from two to three; Quebec from three to four, and in forty states of the republic to the south of us there is a gasoline tax which goes as high as five cents, to say nothing of a tire tax as well. Every time our motorists tour abroad they pay a gasoline tax as high or higher than the one we propose. It is impossible to impose a tax which will fall upon every individual citizen.

Success in the Money Markets

The Province has been exceedingly fortunate in the past year in connection with its borrowings. It will be remembered that when this Government came into power it was necessary to raise a large loan to pay off certain temporary money which had been borrowed, and to provide for sufficient moneys to pay debts which were outstanding. This necessitated a loan of \$40,000,000, which was placed on October 15, 1923, at a cost to the Province of 5.30. Since the war this was the lowest rate at which any province, or even the Dominion of Canada, had secured money up to that date. The loan was entirely a Canadian one, the bonds being diffused throughout all the provinces of Canada. It has set a standard for Canadian loans. A considerable portion of this money was received by the Department before the end of the fiscal year. The balance, namely \$20,257,500, was received in this fiscal year.

\$20,000,000, 4½ per cent. 20-Year Loan

The only long date loan placed by the Province this year was that dated September 1, 1924, for \$20,000,000 at 4½ per cent. and for a duration of twenty years. The cost of this money to the Province was 4.905. It will thus be noticed that the cost of money to the Province improved during the last year by practically two-fifths of one per cent. In this loan, the Province of Ontario again led the way, as it was the first to put out a four and a half per cent. debenture. The rate received by the Province was practically the same as that which the Dominion of Canada received shortly

thereafter, there being this difference, that in retiring its various bonds, in raising money to retire Victory loans and other issues, the Dominion throws off from one-half to one month of interest, provided new bonds are taken up. If this is taken into consideration, the Province has secured its money at a lower rate.

Treasury Bills at Low Cost

It is necessary for the Province from time to time to borrow money temporarily. On December 15, 1923, the Province retired \$10,000,000 five per cent. treasury bills by issuing new treasury bills at a rate to cost the Province five and one-half per cent. for one year. The exchange at this time was running against Canada over two per cent., making it impossible for us to pay off these treasury bills in New York without the cost of money being greatly increased.

On April 1, 1924, the Province borrowed \$6,000,000, five per cent., seven months money in American funds, at a rate to net 4.446. This rate received by the Province at less than four and one-half per cent. for seven months money was the lowest rate received by any governmental or municipal organization up to that date.

Following the end of the fiscal year the Province has borrowed in the United States, where its funds were needed for the purpose of retiring maturing issues, money for one year at various rates less than four per cent., having received a rate on \$3,000,000 at 3.86 per year and on \$5,000,000 for nine months, a rate of 3.995 per annum. The banking rates for money for periods up to one year obtaining in Canada during that time were around four and one-half per cent. The Province has taken advantage during the year of remarkable rates on short term loans, and is in a position to keep out of the market for long term money until it gets a good rate.

Closer Audits Bring Bigger Revenues

We are having an audit back for a period of five years, and will go back farther when this is completed. We will take five-year periods, but even going back as far as we did has been a tremendous work. When I say we have really taken fifty

audits, in addition to our regular work, you will see what a tremendous task it has been. Let me just point out to you the various audits we have undertaken: for example, all the offices of the sheriffs, county court clerks, registry offices, clerks of the peace, crown attorneys, etc., the public institutions and hospitals numbering eleven in various centres throughout the Province, Companies branch, Registrar-General's branch, and the Neglected Children's branch; all the various branches of the Department of Agriculture, including its experimental stations, agricultural colleges, colonization branches, the Game and Fisheries Department, the Motor Vehicles branch of the Highways, the various commissions, such as the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission and the Athletic Commission, police court fines, the Deaf and Dumb Institute, the Blind institutions, the Amusement Tax branch, the Bond branch, the race-track tax, Provincial Savings Offices, Agricultural Development Board and the Provincial Highways Department.

HON. MR. RANEY: Is it the intention to carry the audit back beyond 1919?

HON. MR. PRICE: Yes, as soon as we get the present cycle completed.

HON. MR. RANEY: What is the purpose?

HON. MR. PRICE: We are very anxious to have a clean sheet financially of the affairs of the Province.

HON. MR. RANEY: These audits have reference to individuals in the service who have control of funds?

HON. MR. PRICE: Where they collected receipts without any audit, we are going in to audit. There is nothing directed against them. There are no shortages that we know of, but we want to get on a good business basis. It will take two years more to complete the first five-year period. Now these undertakings have been done at a very small rate of cost. The Provincial Auditor reports in part as follows:

"Since the audits have been under way, every department seems to have realized the importance of keeping a closer eye on the revenue, with the result that an increase of revenue will be shown in nearly every department.

The audits made at the public institutions not only included an audit of the bursar's books, but a complete inventory was made at each institution of the stores and farm, showing all prices, etc., valuation of the live stock, implements, etc., and the cost of running each farm.

A new system of keeping farm accounts has been devised and has been installed in each institution.

In conclusion I may say that the audit of revenue is having the desired effect of having the departments look after the revenues of the Province in a more business-like manner, and the increase in the cost of administration is more than doubly compensated by the increase in the revenue.

Furthermore, I wish to fully express my appreciation for the assistance you have given me in supplying me with sufficient staff to carry on this additional work."

I want to point out, Mr. Speaker, the importance of auditing receipts as well as expenditures, and the very great help it is to provincial revenue.

Recent Taxation Conference

I pass now to municipal taxation. Students of taxation in the various spheres of authority, like the Dominion, Province and Municipality, have often considered that taxes ought to be allocated, or the means of collecting revenue should be allocated to avoid duplication. It is easier to talk that way than to do it. Generally speaking, we have thought, and everyone has thought in the past, that indirect taxation was in the power of the Dominion Government. When it comes to provincial taxation, we collect a direct tax, which is probably not such a popular tax. But when you come to the question of the municipalities, they get their great powers of collection of taxation from the Province. Their powers of taxation—real property, business tax, income tax, their powers of charging fees and all that—comes from the Province. At the recent taxation conference in Ottawa, we had a very interesting time. It was called for the purpose of seeing if something could be done, but we did not make much headway. It was thought there the income tax might very well be collected by the Dominion, and divided up with the Province and municipalities, or something like that, so you would have the same form of return, one officer looking after it, one person to satisfy rather than three. This plan appealed to everyone, and would be less expensive, a very important thing, instead of having separate collectors for Dominion and Municipality.

Municipal Taxation

Let me say this: that many people think that income tax should not be collected by the municipalities at all. I am not saying this with the idea of infringing on the municipalities at all, but only pointing out that the men who are in public business and have experience with the income tax say it is

often collected from a man in a municipality who does not derive income from that municipality; but from the Province as a whole. Therefore the accident of residence does not say a municipality should collect that tax. I would not mention this at all, but when municipalities strike their tax rate each year, they have a habit of saying we are infringing upon their prerogatives, and not giving them a chance at all, or giving them opportunity to collect taxes. But I point to the case of the income tax and say, "You are getting a provincial tax." Just what does it amount to? When you look at that tax, you find it runs away up. In the City of Toronto it runs probably about \$3,000,000 on an assessment, I think, of \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000. The City of Hamilton gets \$300,000, and all over the Province they collect about \$4,500,000. And let me say this, the Dominion collects about \$50,000,000, and I don't know, Mr. Speaker, if it is an indirect tax or not. If there is so much talk about the gasoline tax being a Dominion tax, we might talk about the income tax, which is pretty direct, and might very well be collected by the Province. So when you see people rush into print opposing this tax or that, it is a big problem. We are trying to live with the federal and municipal authorities in peace and quietness, and to get what is necessary for provincial administration. We haven't the opportunity of striking a mill rate on the dollar of assessment. I say without fear of successful contradiction that to-day in this Province, the municipalities are really better looked after than in any other province. I have taken the trouble to compare the Province of Ontario with other provinces of Canada, and find that for the purposes of provincial taxation there are many fields occupied by other provinces that Ontario does not touch.

Provincial Taxes Compared

It will be interesting to honourable members of this House to hear that the Province of British Columbia alone collects \$8,253,622 in taxation that this Province does not touch at all. In British Columbia they collect an income tax of \$2,762,407, equivalent to one mill on the dollar of all the rateable property in that province. They collect a poll tax of \$165,000; a real property tax of \$1,206,131. This real property tax is levied through the municipalities and paid over to the Prov-

ince. They collect land registry fees of \$318,568. They have a tax on gasoline and crude oil. They collect a personal property tax of \$898,846, and their profits from the sales of liquor and permits run over \$2,000,000 per year.

If the Province of Ontario instituted these taxes and collected them from the people through the municipalities and otherwise, being a province five times the population of British Columbia, they would be collecting over \$40,000,000 that they do not get at the present time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we hear on all sides that they have no taxes in the Province of Quebec, but let me say to this House they are collecting \$6,377,927 from sources that we have not yet touched. Their net profit to the Government through liquors alone ran over \$4,500,000 last year, and that was after allowing nearly \$2,000,000 for the payment off of fixed charges on their premises and liquor depots. The Province of Quebec has a tax of three cents on gasoline, and they are raising it this year to four cents. They collect from commercial companies other than companies taxed under our Corporations Tax Act, \$1,351,198.

You may say, "Do you collect taxes they do not in other quarters?" and I am going to say we do in one case, a land transfer tax, which is offset in other provinces by wild land tax or registry office fees, but we find it wise to lay a stable form of tax.

HON. MR. RANEY: I wonder whether the Government has made any advance in the direction of adjustment of accounts with municipalities?

HON. MR. PRICE: Yes, nearly all finished now. The fines were paid over to the municipalities. In some cases we owed them, and in some cases they owed us. I think we have got them all paid up. We sent auditors into every municipality where they owed money or we owed them.

Amusement Tax Exemptions

Another thing we have to take into consideration is the collection of amusement tax. We do not collect the amusement tax from every source in the Province; there are a great number of exceptions. I have had the director of the Amusement Tax Branch make out a list, and if we had taxed sundry charitable, educational, religious and patriotic organizations

and certain active sports, we should have obtained about \$430,000 more. Let me point out for information of the House a few places where we do not collect the tax. Entertainments held by religious bodies, church bodies, \$30,000 estimated loss; fairs and exhibitions, \$25,000. If our amusement tax were applied to the Canadian National Exhibition alone, we would obtain a revenue of \$90,000. That exhibition is financed by the City of Toronto; it is a great benefit to the Province as a whole. When you come to skating rinks, we charge no amusement tax, and Central Canada Exposition at Ottawa is in the same position, and all fairs are in the same position. Entertainments which in the opinion of the Treasurer are purely for educational purposes—and I may say we err always on the side of granting their requests, such as entertainments in community halls where proceeds go to build up the hall, or for patriotic or military purposes; or entertainments where there are games of skill, mechanical rides, carnivals and side-shows as at Sunnyside and similar places,—all these flourish untaxed, and I think municipalities, when they are considering the taxation problem, and the people as a whole, should consider these facts.

The record of the late administration in the collection of amusement tax was anything but good, Mr. Speaker, yet to-day we have the press in some cases criticizing the present Government on its collection. They apparently forget that we removed the director and assistant director and others responsible for bad collection, that we put in a new accounting system in that Department, and brought it up-to-date, and collected \$300,000 per year more than we did before. They might better write editorials about collection of the dog tax in any province, than waste time criticizing collection of a tax that is already difficult to collect.

The Annual Borrowing Authority

Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to the question of Government borrowings. Since 1920 we borrowed a lot of money. Each year we require a Bill to enable us to borrow such funds as necessary. The total borrowings in 1920 were, \$52,050,000; in 1921 \$104,000,000; in 1922 \$77,525,000; in 1923 \$84,000,000, and in 1924, \$36,000,000. Last year I asked for, I think, \$40,000,000, figuring, probably, we would need that amount in issuing our loans and debentures. This year I am asking

for the same amount. I don't know whether it will come a little above or below. In explaining how we need that amount, let me say that the Province has bonds and treasury bills maturing which must be refunded before the Legislature meets again, amounting altogether to about \$25,000,000. This year it will be necessary to spend on capital account for the Hydro-Electric Commission, T. & N. O. Railway, Northern Ontario Development, road building and public works, approximately \$20,000,000. This is somewhat in excess of the amount asked for in the Bill, but we are anticipating that \$40,000,000 will give us sufficient power with such balances as are left over from other years.

The Provincial Debt

The funded debt stands to-day at about \$285,000,000; the unfunded debt at \$49,689,827.37, against which there are realizable and income producing assets which nearly offset it. It is interesting, however, to analyze this debt and to find out what portion of it has been invested in realizable and income producing assets. Where you are a public ownership province, as is Ontario, it is unfair to take our debt and compare it with any other province without considering our assets.

We have invested in the Hydro.....	\$135,045,216	24
In the T. & N. O.....	30,207,934	92
Loans to municipalities, housing, highways, drainage, etc.	8,773,467	28
Amounting altogether to.....	\$174,026,618	44

If one adds to this the current assets, cash in bank, accounts receivable and loans to farmers, you will find a total of \$216,515,201.17, which leaves a net non-revenue producing debt of approximately \$118,000,000. (See statement, page 53).

We have to-day some criticism upon the ground that our debt is above that of other provinces, but a net debt of \$118,000,000 actually leaves a per capita charge of \$39.50, which certainly cannot be considered excessive in view of our enormous untouched natural resources.

Then there is our tremendous road development, which I have not included. Road operations yield no revenue except the general good of the community. Since 1919, we have spent on provincial roads alone in this Province, \$73,000,000, and \$15,000,000 for maintenance, and on all other roads,

including those in Northern Ontario, \$88,260,000. If we deduct this amount, it brings our public debt almost to a vanishing point. But in these great hydro operations, the T. & N. O. and loans to municipalities for housing, drainage, etc., we have an investment of \$174,026,618.44 that is going to be revenue producing and is revenue producing to-day. Nobody need worry: when you look at our debt, it is nothing that we may be alarmed about, provided we increase our retrenchment by a sinking fund and get our provincial affairs on a healthy business basis.

What of the Future?

I come now to probably the last of my address, which refers to the budget for the following year. Last year honourable gentlemen sitting opposite criticized me because I could not state what would be the actual expenditure or revenue, or anywhere near it, but I explained that, not knowing the actual situation of affairs in the Province, and facing the House with a deficit of over \$15,000,000, I was not in a position to say what would happen in the next year. But this year I think the House can fairly ask the Government, "What are going to be your receipts and disbursements for the year?" I want to point out, however, that while last year I stated that we could not cut expenditure by more than about \$5,000,000, we actually did cut it by over \$4,000,000, a considerable proportion being composed of the items just enumerated. I did say we would increase the revenues from \$34,000,000 to \$38,000,000. We have increased revenues to \$40,000,000.

The Financial Outlook for Ontario

Now let us look at the financial outlook of the Province at the present time. Revenue is affected by the general business condition of the country, which affects the collection of taxes not only in federal and provincial affairs, but in the municipality. The collection of taxes is difficult. I sympathize with the municipalities very much, and am sure the Government is prepared to co-operate in every way possible to alleviate their present position. But that is the situation. Let us consider now what we can possibly do for this year. The estimated revenue for next year is around \$46,000,000, though that is anticipating the gasoline tax and some other

imposts I am about to announce. The Lands and Forests Department feels it will collect about a million less, owing to the general business condition in so far as the lumber trade is concerned. I feel that it is going to be difficult to collect from the racetracks any more than last year, and I think we shall have a decline in the amusement tax. Thus upon the basis of last year's conditions, we should this year collect only \$39,000,000, instead of \$40,000,000, but as I have said, we hope to collect \$46,000,000. Now what about controllable and uncontrollable expenditure. The first uncontrollable item which we are forced to pay is, \$1,500,000 in extra interest for this year. Next year, the interest charges will be approximately \$17,600,000, not taking into consideration any loans I may have to make before the next fiscal year. Even to hold our own with last year's showing, we have to cut down our controllable expenditure by \$1,500,000, and I leave it to you to say if that is not a difficult situation to grapple with, in view of the tremendous expense of the past few years on roads and highways and Northern Ontario. The Prime Minister has said he wants to give you an honest administration of affairs, and wants me to bring down a statement I can stand behind as Treasurer of the Province.

Additional Revenue an Absolute Necessity

Viewing all these things to-day, we have got to get more revenue if we expect at the end of the fiscal year to cut down that \$8,500,000 deficit to which I have referred. We propose a gasoline tax, from which we may get, by the end of the year, \$2,200,000. In the estimate I have set down what we would collect this year, though the following year we should probably derive as much as \$3,000,000.

MR. LETHBRIDGE: May I ask if this gasoline tax will apply to all gas used on farms, or otherwise?

HON. MR. PRICE: The Prime Minister explained in the House the other day there would be an opportunity to get a rebate. That is a regulation covering which Honourable Mr. Henry will soon give you the exact facts. So that if we cut down our expenditure a million or a million and a half, and wipe out a proportionate amount of interest, we have still over \$8,000,000 deficit to account for. We can account for part of it by the \$2,200,000 or \$3,000,000 gasoline tax and a little more on succession duties, probably \$1,000,000 more.

HON. MR. RANEY: Are you considering raising the succession duties?

HON. MR. PRICE: No, but I expect some large estates to come in soon. Now we are still down probably \$5,000,000, and I say to the business men in this House, and to those who operate big business affairs in this country, it is not a question of theory, but fact. I have placed all the cards on the table as far as provincial finances are concerned: some are favourable to the Government, and some are not. You have opportunity to criticize, but we have done our best to increase revenue and cut down expenditure.

MR. WIDDIFIELD: Is it the intention to make the gasoline tax operative while they still have the license for this year?

HON. MR. PRICE: Oh, yes, right away. I hope the Minister will be able to bring it in very soon, as we need the money urgently this year. When it comes to other sources of revenue, we have thought out what might be done, and we shall probably put on a beverage tax, the details of which will be presented to the House at a later date.

MR. MAGEAU: Not on water.

HON. MR. PRICE: We have a lot more soft drinks than we used to have. That has not been worked out, but the matter is in the hands of the Government to be put in shape. That will probably bring us \$3,000,000, perhaps in a year.

MR. SINCLAIR: On all beverages, or just this new creation?

HON. MR. PRICE: The new "creation" will undoubtedly be in it. I don't see why it should not, but details will be brought down with the bill. I am not in a position to state anything further at the present time.

And that means, probably, if you look at the statement to-day as I have prepared it, that we will have a revenue on ordinary next year, of \$46,000,000, and expenditure of \$49,000,000. We will be short about three millions, and then Mr. Speaker, we have not provided a sinking fund. The Government prefers in any taxation, to tax a luxury; there is not to be any cutting into the things that are not luxuries, if it can be helped. When you hear people criticize us, just ask them what tax they do like, or would substitute if they tried to provide for expenditures. We can be economical, but cannot cut necessary services. We cannot cut great social services of the people such as hospitals and public charities. These are beyond our control. If you think there is anything,

when you look over the Public Accounts or the Estimates, we will be very glad to have your suggestions.

Billiard and Pool-Room Tax Abolished

But we are doing some little things to show the people of the Province and municipalities that we are not further invading what may be termed the realm of municipal revenue, and we are cutting off the billiard and pool-room tax this year, meaning a loss of revenue to the Province of over \$100,000. We shall try to collect a substantial revenue from gasoline and beverage taxes, and if we find we get more than we expect the Government will govern itself accordingly and try to treat fairly the municipalities and people who pay the taxes.

Must Provide Sinking Fund

But in the offing is a sinking fund we must create and for which no provision is made as yet. We say to the people of the Province, "you have got to pay back these capital moneys you have borrowed." There is no wisdom in refunding a ten- or twenty-year loan when it comes due; that only keeps piling up the capital debt, on which we must pay interest, and it is a sound business principle to keep down the interest charges as low as possible. We must provide a sinking fund, either by serial bond or amortized bond, but from our own revenues. That would take, I think, probably \$3,000,000. Hydro would assume part of that, but the T. & N.O. is not in a position to pay. It is short about \$750,000 each year. We need more revenue for this and generally to put the finances of the Province on a stable basis. The Province must understand that all these benefits must be paid for, and all interest must be met in some way sooner or later. When we get a railway or roadway, or public development in Ontario, if we do not put our hand in our pocket to pay for it, we still have to pay the interest. That is what we are doing at the present time, and the quicker we get the mortgage paid off the better.

I want to say at this stage, as I did before, that I believe members, irrespective of party, will appreciate the situation. I believe they have done well this year. I think I converse with as many members as anyone in the House, and have always found them very willing and anxious, when I explained the situation to them, to co-operate with me in cutting down expenditure.

The Savings Offices and Rural Credits

Before I conclude there is just one more thing I wish to discuss: In 1921, the Government of the day saw fit to set up a rural credits scheme, and it established through three Acts (now chapters 31, 32 and 33 of the Statutes of Ontario of that date), a scheme for getting money from the public by deposit in the Treasury and lending it to the farmers. At that time the rates of interest paid by the Province were high, running six and six and one-half per cent., and they were anxious—as all the people were—that the farmer should get cheaper money. In order to provide for that scheme they set up savings offices. I think there are, at the present time, a head office and fifteen branches in Ontario. The rate of interest, by Order-in-Council or Act, was four per cent.; that is to say, when money was generally costing six and six and one-half per cent., they were paying four to the depositor. We carried this plan on, and at the end of last fiscal year there was \$21,000,000 in the Savings Offices. There had actually been deposited \$22,000,000, but through cross-entries, etc., it had not reached the Treasury by the close of the fiscal year. So we must deal with \$21,000,000. The Treasury paid five per cent.; the average rate was probably five and one-half per cent. to the Savings Offices for the money they used. The depositor got four per cent. The savings offices were operating on one per cent. margin. The Province then loaned this money to the Agricultural Development Board and took their debentures. The Board got it at five per cent. and loaned it to farmers at six per cent. on long term loans, and six and one-half per cent. on short date loans. This Short Date Loan Act provided for a certain number getting together in organizations and borrowing at six and one-half per cent. The money that was left after the Agricultural Development Board got all it needed was used by the Province, which gave bonds for it; and in one case, I think, at the present time \$1,000,000 worth of Dominion bonds is security, the balance being in the Treasury. The Board has loaned approximately, on long date loans at the end of the year, \$7,400,000, and on short date loans, \$213,000. To meet the former, the Treasury has purchased Agricultural Development Board debentures to an equal amount, the short term loans being made out of consolidated revenue fund on the recommendation of the Board. You will perceive that out

of \$21,300,000, approximately \$7,600,000 has been advanced on farm loans, long and short, leaving in the hands of the Treasurer \$13,700,000. That sum has been invested, as I stated, in our own bonds and Dominion bonds, and the balance remains in the Treasury. When you are operating anything of that kind, Mr. Speaker, you must have liquid funds on hand, and it has always been the policy of the late Government and the present to retain sufficient to cover any eventuality, so that we should always have a reasonable margin to meet withdrawals if needed.

Reserve Fund for Savings Offices

At the first we were paying five and one-half per cent., and up to the end of the fiscal year continued to pay five and one-half per cent to the savings offices, so it was giving the savings office a good margin to exist and make good. Towards the end of the last fiscal year, the Government began to borrow money at a low rate of interest—4.90 in the open market for twenty-five and thirty years, and when it came to short date loans, instead of five and one-half per cent. as in December, 1923, we were able in April, 1924, to borrow money in the open market at 4.46, and as low as 3.86, towards the end of the fiscal year. The Government, therefore, was borrowing money much lower than it was paying the savings office. I found by careful consideration of this question and going into all the facts, that as a matter of fact, the cost of savings offices' money runs 4.75 to 4.80. The Government considered this situation very carefully and were compelled to bear in mind that farm values had declined, and I may add that we were lending up to sixty-five per cent. of value on farms. The Agricultural Development Board on a \$10,000 farm would loan \$6,500. When the price of farms was high, that might have been all right, but when values began to drop ten, fifteen or twenty per cent., the farm might only be worth the \$6,500, with a \$6,500 loan on it, a perilously close margin when these loans were for fifteen or twenty years. We have got to be very careful approaching a great business question of this kind. The Government closely reviewed all these loans and decided to reduce the percentage upon which loans might be made from sixty-five per cent. to fifty per cent.

It is now on a good, sound, stable basis, and we make no apologies for the precautions we took. Public affairs must be

conducted on a business basis as well as private. We find that North Dakota, Manitoba, and all who have conducted these systems of rural long and short loans have got into more or less of a financial tangle, and the best have not been too productive. Therefore we are prepared and anxious to give the farmer money at as low a rate as we can with safety. We are anxious to build up, as any business man would do, a reserve fund for this institution to provide for any loss there may be—and there are bound to be losses from time to time, as any banker knows—to take up any losses in fifteen or twenty years which may be incurred on these loans.

MR. PROULX: Have any borrowers made default in payment of instalments?

HON. MR. PRICE: There were a considerable number of defaults, and in some cases, not relatively very many, we had to take possession of the farms and re-sell them, and where farms were sold, they were probably sold for about the market or a little above. Where we found a very bad farm, a loan poorly advised, and without much margin, we naturally had difficulty, but we are gradually straightening all that out, and I think there will ultimately be very little collective loss. It is a case of the individual loan being taken into consideration in each case, and I think there has been a tremendous improvement. But when it came to the short date loans—

MR. MAGEAU: The Treasurer says "a tremendous improvement." What does that mean? That loans were formerly made without proper security?

HON. MR. PRICE: In this way: that by cutting down the margins on which we loaned to the valuation of fifty per cent. we do not make these poor loans, and where we inherited trouble in specific cases, we are pulling ourselves out gradually by careful management and sale of farms.

Short Term Farm Loans

Now let us turn to something which caused the Government a great deal of alarm,—the short date loans. The short date loans were in bad shape, and I want to read to the House from the Auditor's report of May, 1924, what he said of the short date loans, which at that time amounted to some \$288,000:—

"A very loose and unsystematic method has been employed in keeping the records and accounts. Mr. Murray, organizer of the short term loans, has had these accounts

under his control. We consider this a very unsatisfactory way of keeping same, inasmuch that only part time could be given to the handling of the work. Mr. Murray is called upon to visit the various associations considerably.

CASH BOOK

Credit and debit postings were made in total sums, per association. These should be posted in individual amounts. Various amounts were not posted in cash book, but were posted in ledger accounts. All postings were made from a conglomeration of accounts which were on file in a state of confusion. We would recommend a standard remittance form as per draft attached. This form should be made in duplicate by the association; one copy enclosed with cash sent to the Board. These would, of course, be numbered, and after details of same were posted to cash book, filed under the name of the association from which the remittance came. We consider the present form of cash book to be entirely inadequate and are attaching herewith a proposed new form.

RECEIPTS

A receipt should be mailed to associations who have made payments on account of principal and interest, and a duplicate kept on file by the Board.

LOAN LEDGER

Amounts were not posted in loan ledger, but were posted in cash book. Interest is not being charged to the loan accounts when due. This should be computed and debited to each account and credited as it is paid. Only the credit items are being posted at present, consequently it is not possible to ascertain the amount of interest in arrears. The present form of ledger account is insufficient. We attach herewith a proposed new form.

Cheaper Loans for the Farmer

The report from the Auditor was not made until after the House rose, and as there had been no audit of savings offices until this Government started, we had to go back and bring the whole eighteen months up to date. Fancy not having had an audit, where millions of the people's money were deposited in savings offices. We are not responsible for that. I want people to put their money in the savings bank. I can tell them now it is quite safe.

There has been some comment and criticism concerning the action of the Government in lowering the rate of interest allowed to depositors in its savings offices, from four per cent. to three per cent., but the Government, considering the purpose of the various Acts under which the savings of the public were being sought and accepted, and under which loans to farmers were being made, and in view of the prevailing business conditions and cost of money, were forced to the conclusion that it was advisable to lower the rates of interest. And this was done with the idea that eventually this lowering of the interest rate on deposits would result in cheaper loans to the farmer. The rate now allowed in our Government savings offices is precisely that allowed by the Dominion Government Post Office Savings Bank.

MR. SINCLAIR: I asked a question the other day, and the Government said it was contrary to public policy to announce the amount of money on deposit from month to month. The question was refused.

HON. MR. PRICE: The honourable leader of the Liberal party wanted to ascertain how much money was paid into savings offices in each month. I have given him the general amount, that amount that was on deposit at the end of the fiscal year. I am telling him that at no time did it go below \$20,250,000, and in the month of February, our savings showed an improvement of approximately \$500,000, showing that the savings offices are in a healthy position. But I did say this: I do not think it advisable, owing to banking difficulties and general difficulties of finance throughout the past fiscal year, to disclose what was paid into our branches during each of the succeeding months, and I think that is a sound business principle.

MR. SINCLAIR: Then there is practically the same on deposit as in October, 1923?

HON. MR. PRICE: Yes. I shall be glad to show my honourable friend the figures, but I don't want to get into a public controversy on whether we got deposits for this reason or that reason. I think we are on a sound basis with the arrangements we have made, and deposits are increasing. I will give you some more information: depositors with a balance of fifty dollars and under, number 19,783; those between fifty dollars and one hundred dollars, 6,490; those between \$100 and \$500, 15,339; and those between \$500 and \$1,000 number 4,787. Those over \$1,000 are 5,254. The total number altogether is 51,653. Honourable gentlemen will see there are nearly 20,000 people with deposits of less than fifty dollars; over 6,000 between fifty dollars and one hundred dollars; but as to larger amounts, when a man gets \$500 he is more inclined to go out and buy Victory bonds or Ontario bonds and get five per cent. We are naturally not attracting that class so much. It is chiefly the smaller capitalists who have less than fifty dollars whom we wish to encourage.

Reduced Estimates

It is six o'clock, and I want to thank the House for listening to me so long. I want to point out that the Supplementary Estimates this year as compared with last, are very greatly

reduced. There will be the Further Supplementary Estimates, but comparing them to-day with what they were last year, we have as follows:—

	1924	1925
Main Estimates.	\$52,546,778 04	\$51,298,685 35
Supplementary.....	16,950,388 45	2,187,592 92
Further Supplementary..	1,652,285 63	.....
	\$71,149,452 12	\$53,486,278 27

This year we have not brought down the Further Supplementaries, but supposing they are the same as last year, the total estimates for 1924 would run \$71,149,452.12, and this year about \$55,000,000, a decrease of about \$17,000,000 in the Estimates.

An Appeal for Economy

In closing my remarks, Mr. Speaker, may I appeal to the people of the Province for general support of the Government in its effort to collect all the revenues we are entitled to collect. It is no benefit to the people of this Province to have us leave probably six or seven millions on our books uncollected, and pay interest on it next year. I appeal to them to support us in our policy of conducting careful audits. Already these have disclosed things from time to time that have been very serious for the Province. There have been certain prosecutions, and we had to let go a number of public servants. Where we find things of any alarming nature this year, these things can be given to the Public Accounts or otherwise. When it comes to the expenditures of the Province, I would like to remind the House and the public that it is not an easy matter to cut down, when once you get your expenditure up to a certain point. It is like the individual man striving to reduce his personal or domestic expenditures: it is a terrible struggle for him to do it. He may have to dispense with a motor car or holiday trips, or something really vital, such as special education for his children. It is the same with the Province: when you get up to a certain figure, and are giving mothers' allowances, how can you cut that off? It is coming out of the public revenue and the municipalities and it increases as we go along; and there are calls every day from people to extend its latitude, which means more expenditure. In every branch of the service we find that if we want to cut down we have to be very stern, and we must have the co-

operation and support of members. Instead of representatives of the municipalities and the Government sometimes criticizing one another, it would be far better for us to get together and see where we can all economize, because a spending mania in the municipalities becomes a spending mania in the Province and Dominion.

However, Mr. Speaker, we are in the hands of the people: if the people want heavy expenditures and press the Government to make them, it makes it more difficult to economize. Sir, I thank the members of the House for their kindly co-operation with the Government in the past year; I ask their continued co-operation and help. We are not representing the municipalities, but the Province. We have a bigger duty than the municipality.

Irrespective of politics, we have got to co-operate as a Province in order to defend the welfare of our people. We must conserve our resources for those who come after us, and I sincerely believe that if we get the co-operation of the people with this Legislature, with their combined strength and efficiency we shall be able to show the public a still greater and more permanent improvement. (Prolonged applause.)

STATEMENTS
OF
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
ETC.

FISCAL YEAR
ENDED
OCTOBER 31, 1924.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Page No.	CAPITAL ASSETS		
	REALIZABLE OR INCOME PRODUCING:		
	DOMINION OF CANADA:		
	Capital account—capitalized at 5 per cent.		
	Annual subsidy, B.N.A. Act.	\$ 4,800,000 00	
	Annual grant per capita, B.N.A. Act.	45,203,944 00	
	Annual (increased) subsidy, 47 V, C. 4.	2,848,289 60	
	Common School Fund—Ontario and Quebec.	1,472,402 66	
	Quebec Turnpike Trust—Ontario and Quebec.	3,324 35	
		<u>\$54,327,960 61</u>	
44	INVESTMENT FOR REDEMPTION OF ONTARIO STOCK AND DEBENTURES:		
	Par value.	\$7,593,530 00	
	Add—Interest accrued to date.	340,938 12	
			7,934,468 12
44	HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION:		
	Hydro System.	\$123,420,195 94	
	Central Ontario Power System.	14,265,020 30	
			137,685,216 24
44	TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY.		30,207,934 92
45	LOANS.		8,773,467 28
			<u>\$238,929,047 17</u>
	HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION—SINKING FUND INVESTMENT.		2,640,000 00
45	BUILDINGS, ROADS, ETC.		103,133,259 47
	ESTIMATED RESOURCES:		
	Log timber, Pine, Spruce, Poplar, etc.	\$242,550,000 00	
	Pulpwood Timber, Ties, Poles, etc.	237,200,000 00	
	Crown Lands.	23,000,000 00	
	Water Powers.	55,000,000 00	
	Fish, Game and Furs.	15,000,000 00	
	Mines.	15,000,000 00	
		<u>\$587,750,000 00</u>	
	TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS.		<u>\$344,702,306 64</u>
	CURRENT ASSETS		
46	CASH AND ADVANCES:		
	Cash balances at banks.	\$22,115,928 59	
	Accountable Warrants outstanding—Highways.	344,272 88	
	Accountable Warrants outstanding—Sundry.	93,399 33	
			\$22,553,600 80
47	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.		5,730,372 23
57	AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ACT:		
	Investments.		14,642,281 91
47	PLANT, LIVESTOCK, STORES AND EQUIPMENT.		2,252,631 99
	BALANCE:		
	Being excess of Current Liabilities over Current Assets. .	\$4,510,940 44	
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.		<u>45,178,886 93</u>
47	DEFERRED ASSETS.		106,692 41
47	DISCOUNT ON BONDS:		
	To be charged against Revenue over life of Loans.	2,677,165 32	
	TOTAL ASSETS.		<u>\$389,987,885 98</u>

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

AS AT OCTOBER 31st, 1924

Page			
No.	CAPITAL LIABILITIES		
48	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO STOCK AND DEBENTURES.....	\$292,845,257	21
	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CERTIFICATES.....	330,000	00
53	RAILWAY AID—CERTIFICATES AND ANNUITIES.....	2,739,159	36
	SINKING FUNDS:		
	Hydro-Electric Power Commission.....	\$2,640,000	00
	Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.....	478,704	22
		<u>3,118,704</u>	22
50	CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:		
	Bonds, Debentures, etc., guaranteed by the Province of		
	Ontario.....	\$49,992,658	21

BALANCE:
Being excess of Capital Assets over Capital Liabilities.. \$45,669,185 85

TOTAL CAPITAL LIABILITIES..... \$299,033,120 79

CURRENT LIABILITIES

TEMPORARY LOANS:

Treasury Bills:		
Series "R" due Dec. 15th, 1924.....	\$10,000,000	00
" "S" " Nov. 1st, 1924.....	- 6,000,000	00
" "T" " Nov. 1st, 1924.....	6,000,000	00
	<u>\$22,000,000</u>	00

57	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SAVINGS OFFICE:		
	Deposited with Treasury.....	21,285,000	00
57	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE.....	3,930,455	71
57	SPECIAL FUNDS.....	2,474,371	66

TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES..... 49,689,827 37

DEFERRED LIABILITIES:—Nil.....

TOTAL LIABILITIES..... \$348,722,948 16

BALANCE: Excess of Total Assets over Total Liabilities..... 41,264,937 82

\$389,987,885 98

**Statement
CONSOLIDATED
Statements of Receipts and Payments**

Page No.	State- ment No.	Departments	Ordinary	Capital	Total
		RECEIPTS	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
14	2	Prime Minister.....	8,334,359 17	3,085,220 15	11,419,579 32
14	3	Legislation.....	21,560 64		21,560 64
		Attorney-General—			
14	4	Administration of Justice...	1,888,470 66		1,888,470 66
15	5	Insurance Department.....	131,376 15		131,376 15
15	5	Education.....	571,556 83		571,556 83
16	6	Lands and Forests.....	3,335,206 03	1,418,313 90	4,753,519 93
		Mines—			
18	7	Mines.....	593,218 15		593,218 15
19	8	Game and Fisheries.....	667,233 46		667,233 46
		Public Works and Highways—			
19	9	Public Works.....	22,506 25		22,506 25
20	10	Public Highways.....	5,498,028 75	3,657,117 71	9,155,146 46
		Health and Labour—			
21	11	Health.....	83,305 49		83,305 49
21	12	Labour.....	906,414 28		906,414 28
23	13	Provincial Treasurer.....	16,360,934 45	480,911 66	16,841,846 11
37	14	Provincial Secretary.....	1,449,662 57	370,015 28	1,819,677 85
40	15	Agriculture.....	476,132 72		476,132 72
42	16	Stationery Account—Excess of total distribution to De- partments during year over actual purchases.....	2,755 47		2,755 47
			40,342,721 07	9,011,578 70	49,354,299 77
43	17	PUBLIC DEBT.....	198,202 58	65,543,842 51	65,742,045 09
		TOTAL RECEIPTS.....	40,540,923 65	74,555,421 21	115,096,344 86
		Bank Balances—November 1st, 1923.....			18,296,787 26
					133,393,132 12

ORDINARY—RECAPITULATION

Total Payments—as per contra.....	\$48,866,568 88
Total Receipts—as above.....	40,540,923 65

Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts \$8,325,645 23

Add—Discount on Loans

On Treasury Bills.....	\$62,500 00
On Loans—Amount applicable to year.....	80,619 28
	143,119 28

Deficiency of Ordinary Revenue for year \$8,468,764 51

No. 1

REVENUE FUND

for Fiscal Year ended 31st October, 1924

Page No.	Departments	Ordinary	Capital	Total
	PAYMENTS	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
A2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office.....	5,400 00		5,400 00
B2	Prime Minister.....	1,282,233 37	15,622,907 50	16,905,140 87
C2	Legislation.....	314,867 38		314,867 38
D2	Attorney-General—			
	Administration of Justice.....	2,201,069 48	2,720 00	2,203,789 48
	Insurance Department.....	* 41,431 14		41,431 14
E2	Education.....	9,283,487 65	361,435 03	9,644,922 68
F2	Lands and Forests.....	2,647,445 47	3,087,855 17	5,735,300 64
	Mines—			
G2	Mines.....	324,408 66		324,408 66
H2	Game and Fisheries.....	323,985 29	14,680 74	338,666 03
	Public Works and Highways—			
I2	Public Works.....	850,000 31	1,306,306 47	2,156,306 78
J2	Public Highways.....	3,001,235 05	8,131,024 80	11,132,259 85
	Health and Labour—			
K2	Health.....	554,721 57		554,721 57
L2	Labour.....	2,104,016 68		2,104,016 68
M2	Provincial Treasurer.....	2,025,171 41	7,199,785 08	9,224,956 49
N2	Provincial Auditor.....	72,953 83		72,953 83
O2	Provincial Secretary.....	5,438,647 49	265,183 70	5,703,831 19
P2	Agriculture.....	2,137,832 36	9,450 00	2,147,282 36
Q2	General Miscellaneous.....	84,069 31	33,870 30	117,939 61
		32,692,976 45	36,035,218 79	68,728,195 24
M5	PUBLIC DEBT.....	16,173,592 43	26,375,415 86	42,549,008 29
	TOTAL PAYMENTS.....	48,866,568 88	62,410,634 65	111,277,203 53
46	Bank Balances—October 31st, 1924.....			22,115,928 59
	* NOTE:—Includes \$1,303.00 Refunds, viz: Insurance Registry Fees, \$700.00, and Insurance License Fees, \$603.00, shown on page D27 in "Miscellaneous Refunds" of Attorney-General's Department.			133,393,132 12

CAPITAL—RECAPITULATION

Total Receipts—as per contra.....	\$74,555,421 21
Total Payments—as above.....	62,410,634 65
Excess of Capital Receipts over Capital Payments.....	\$12,144,786 56
Accounted for thus—	
Deficit of Ordinary Receipts for Year.....	\$8,325,645 23
Balance in Banks, Increase—	
At October 31st, 1924.....	\$22,115,928 59
At November 1st, 1923.....	18,296,787 26
	3,819,141 33
	\$12,144,786 56

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF

Statement No. 1 (a)

RECEIPTS

Comparative Statement for Fiscal Years 1923 and 1924

DEPARTMENT	ORDINARY		CAPITAL	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Prime Minister.....	7,298,301 72	8,334,359 17	640,914 85	3,085,220 15
Legislation.....	18,340 66	21,560 64		
Attorney-General:				
Law Enforcement, etc.....	1,611,216 40	1,888,470 66		
Insurance Department.....	131,533 28	131,376 15		
	1,742,749 68	2,019,846 81		
Education.....	483,385 93	571,556 83		
Lands and Forests.....	1,993,448 40	3,335,206 03	887,468 85	1,418,313 90
Mines:				
Mines.....	562,872 25	593,218 15		
Game and Fisheries.....	621,148 08	667,233 46		
	1,184,020 33	1,260,451 61		
Public Works and Highways:				
Public Works.....	14,473 89	22,506 25		
Public Highways.....	4,525,928 14	5,498,028 75	1,652,528 08	3,657,117 71
	4,540,402 03	5,520,535 00	1,652,528 08	3,657,117 71
Health and Labour:				
Health.....		83,305 49		
Labour.....	758,360 83	906,414 28		
	758,360 83	989,719 77		
Provincial Treasurer.....	14,394,420 51	16,360,934 45	292,377 46	480,911 66
Provincial Secretary.....	1,226,520 52	1,449,662 57	372,095 27	370,015 28
Agriculture.....	339,084 19	476,132 72		
Stationery Account.....		2,755 47	67,410 65	
Total Receipts—Excluding Public Debt.....	33,979,034 80	40,342,721 07	3,912,795 16	9,011,578 70
Public Debt:				
Capital.....			76,030,667 76	65,543,842 51
Net proceeds Loans and Treasury Bills and Interest on General Sinking Fund Invest- ments.....				
Ordinary.....	131,177 82	198,202 58		
Interest accrued on Loan Subscriptions, Premium and Exchange—Treasury Bills.....				
Total Receipts—Public Debt.....	131,177 82	198,202 58	76,030,667 76	65,543,842 51
Total Receipts.....	34,110,212 62	40,540,923 65	79,943,462 92	74,555,421 21

NOTE.—In the case of 1923 figures—Miscellaneous-Casual Revenue, \$18,677.67, has been allocated to the Departments interested. (See Statement No. 1, Public Accounts, 1923.)

In the case of 1923 figures, Proceeds of Loans are shown at the net proceeds realized. Revenue as per Public Accounts, 1923, included Discount on Loans charged off as applicable to year, viz., \$472,301.22, as Receipt from Loans (see page 12, Public Accounts, 1923). For comparative purposes, this has been deducted to bring 1923 figures to the same form as those of 1924.

Statement No. 1 (a)

PAYMENTS

Comparative Statement for Fiscal Years 1923 and 1924

DEPARTMENTS	ORDINARY		CAPITAL	
	1923	1924	1923	1924
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Lieutenant-Governor's Office.....	5,400 00	5,400 00		
Prime Minister.....	1,649,451 61	1,282,233 37	11,681,412 40	15,622,907 50
Legislation.....	457,531 34	314,867 38		
Attorney-General:				
Law Enforcement, etc.....	2,343,299 32	2,201,069 48		2,720 00
Insurance Department.....	46,227 96	41,431 14		
	2,389,527 28	2,242,500 62		2,720 00
Education.....	9,835,581 26	9,283,487 65	203,645 86	361,435 03
Land and Forests.....	2,915,017 89	2,647,445 47	4,139,494 53	3,087,855 17
Fines:				
Mines.....	315,454 77	324,408 66		
Game and Fisheries.....	356,672 04	323,985 29	34,750 15	14,680 74
	672,126 81	648,393 95	34,750 15	14,680 74
Public Works and Highways:				
Public Works.....	1,000,640 21	850,000 31	1,600,324 63	1,306,306 47
Public Highways.....	3,302,950 41	3,001,235 05	19,206,120 46	8,131,024 80
	4,303,590 62	3,851,235 36	20,806,445 09	9,437,331 27
Labour and Health:				
Health.....	513,936 77	554,721 57		
Labour.....	2,124,433 61	2,104,016 68		
	2,638,370 38	2,658,738 25		
Provincial Treasurer.....	2,156,828 30	2,025,171 41	6,442,820 59	7,199,785 08
Provincial Auditor.....	60,886 51	72,953 83		
Provincial Secretary.....	6,084,987 15	5,438,647 49	385,215 43	265,183 70
Agriculture.....	1,996,823 18	2,137,832 36		9,450 00
General Miscellaneous.....	156,307 34	84,069 31		33,870 30
Total Payments—Excluding Public Debt.....	35,322,429 67	32,692,976 45	43,693,784 05	36,035,218 79
Public Debt:				
Loans and Treasury Bills, Principal Payments.			19,316,198 14	26,375,415 86
Interest, Exchange, Bank Commission, Premium, Engraving and Advertising.....	13,510,708 26	16,173,592 43		
Total Payments—Public Debt.....	13,510,708 26	16,173,592 43	19,316,198 14	26,375,415 86
Total Payments.....	48,833,137 93	48,866,568 88	63,009,982 19	62,410,634 65
Discount on Loans:				
Amount chargeable against current year.....	472,301 22	143,119 28		
Total.....	49,305,439 15	49,009,688 16	63,009,982 19	62,410,634 65

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Year ended October 31st, 1924

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT:			
Hydro-Electric Power Commission:			
Refund of advance.....	\$2,604,778	39	
Ontario Public Service Superannuation Fund:			
Employees' and Government contributions.....	480,441	76	
			\$3,085,220 15
LANDS AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT:			
Land Collections—75 per cent.....	\$92,789	29	
Bonus and Timber Dues—30 per cent.....	1,088,248	23	
Northern Development Branch.....	99,705	91	
Settlers' Loan Commission.....	133,857	08	
Colonization Roads.....	3,713	39	
			1,418,313 90
PUBLIC HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT:			
Federal, County, Town and City Repayments, etc.....			3,657,117 71
PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT:			
Sinking Fund Deposits:			
Municipalities.....	\$110,463	68	
Agricultural Development Board.....	36,000	00	
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park.....	9,000	00	
Loan Repayments:			
Farm Loans.....	118,518	15	
Tile Drainage Debentures.....	88,420	00	
Municipal Drainage Debentures.....	30,931	53	
Highway Loans.....	14,980	00	
Town of Matheson.....	37,111	24	
City of Sault Ste. Marie.....	25,572	50	
Municipal.....	9,914	56	
			480,911 60
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT:			
Ontario Housing Commission—Repayment of Principal.....			370,015 21
PUBLIC DEBT:			
Province of Ontario Savings Office—Deposited with Treasury.....	\$8,300,000	00	
Loans and Treasury Bills—Proceeds.....	57,032,366	01	
Interest received on Investments for Redemption of Public Debt.....	211,476	50	
			65,543,842 51
			\$74,555,421 2

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Year ended October 31st, 1924

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT:			
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Advances.....	\$13,489,800	00	
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, Advances.....	2,133,107	50	
			\$15,622,907 50
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:			
Quit Claim Deed on Village Green, Village of Erindale, County Peel.....			2,720 00
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:			
University of Toronto—Buildings.....	\$277,532	80	
University of Toronto—Certificates (Statutory).....	30,000	00	
Ottawa Separate School—Promissory Notes Paid (Special Warrant).....	53,902	23	
			361,435 00
LANDS AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT:			
Forest Ranging..... 75 %	\$346,108	95	
Fire Ranging..... 10 %	86,428	60	
Surveys..... 100 %	80,236	31	
Reforestation..... 100 %	201,690	15	
Clearing townsites and removing fire hazards..... 100 %	35,443	41	
Algonquin Park..... 50 %	20,163	48	
Rondeau Park..... 60 %	4,892	28	
Quetico Park..... 60 %	5,714	26	
Colonization Roads..... 60 %	121,044	70	
Northern Development (Statutory).....	2,085,053	15	
Compensation for lands to Chippewa and Mississauga Indians.....	100,000	00	
Public Laboratories, Burlington Beach.....	1,079	88	
			\$3,087,855 1

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—Continued

GAMES AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT:		
Erection of Ponds, Buildings, etc.		14,680 74
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT:		
Public Buildings	\$977,475 05	
Public Works	307,688 74	
Purchase of land for Algoma District Gaol (Special Warrant)	3,000 00	
Alterations, etc., Motion Picture Studio, Trenton (Special Warrant)	9,892 68	
Purchase of House, Kemptville Agricultural School (Special Warrant)	8,250 00	
		1,306,306 47
PUBLIC HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT:		
Road Construction (Statutory)		8,131,024 80
PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT:		
Motion Picture Studio, Trenton, Balance Purchase	\$5,442 00	
Municipal Sinking Funds—Repayments (Statutory)	25,502 68	
Debenture Guarantee Act (Statutory)	4,366 25	
Agricultural Development Finance Act—Investments (Statutory):		
Agricultural Development Board Debentures	3,200,000 00	
Province of Ontario—Treasury Bills	2,700,000 00	
Dominion of Canada Victory Loan, 1934	1,041,337 50	
Farm Loans Act (Statutory)	52,250 00	
Municipal Drainage Debentures Purchased (Statutory)	67,811 04	
Tile Drainage Debentures Purchased (Statutory)	93,075 81	
Vimy Ridge Farm—Alterations, Stock and Equipment	9,999 80	
		7,199,785 08
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT:		
Mimico Brick Plant—Sewage Disposal	\$7,200 65	
Ontario Housing Loans (Statutory)	242,983 05	
Boys' Training School, Bowmanville—Purchase of Land (Special Warrant)	15,000 00	
		265,183 70
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT:		
Loan to J. Brillion, New Liskeard, to rebuild flour mill, destroyed by fire	\$8,000 00	
Co-operative Marketing Loan Act	1,450 00	
		9,450 00
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS:		
Town of Kapuskasing—Watermains, etc.—Loan (Statutory)		33,870 30
PUBLIC DEBT:		
Debentures and Treasury Bills Matured and Paid	\$25,937,000 00	
Sinking Fund Instalments—Inscribed Stock	20,415 86	
General Sinking Fund—Bonds Purchased	318,000 00	
Province of Ontario Savings Office—Withdrawal of Deposit	100,000 00	
		26,375,415 86
		<u>\$62,410,634 65</u>

INVESTMENTS FOR REDEMPTION OF PROVINCE OF ONTARIO STOCK AND DEBENTURES

As at October 31st, 1924

	As at October 31st, 1923	Purchased during year	As at October 31st, 1924
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
INSCRIBED STOCK SINKING FUNDS:			
3½% Inscribed stock due 1946—Sinking Fund Investment.....	777,271 06	24,900 47	802,171 53
4% Inscribed stock due 1947—Sinking Fund Investment.....	701,895 21	17,044 79	718,940 00
4½% Inscribed stock due 1965—Sinking Fund Investment.....	210,541 93	7,038 63	217,580 56
	1,689,708 20	48,983 89	1,738,692 09
Bank of Montreal, London—Funds for Investment (Sinking Fund Instalments and Interest)		71,237 91	71,237 91
	1,689,708 20	120,221 80	1,809,930 00
GENERAL SINKING FUND:			
3½% Bonds and Stock due 1926 and 1936	1,528,500 00	10,000 00	1,538,500 00
6% Bonds due 1935 Series "KK".....		2,000 00	2,000 00
6% " " 1935 " " "RR".....		5,000 00	5,000 00
4% " " 1939 " " "A".....	2,612,900 00	15,000 00	2,627,900 00
4% " " 1941 " " "B".....	152,600 00	1,000 00	153,600 00
4% " " 1941 " " "CD".....	1,171,600 00		1,171,600 00
6% " " 1941 " " "SS".....		52,500 00	52,500 00
5½% " " 1942 " " "AD".....		152,500 00	152,500 00
6% " " 1943 " " "UU".....		6,000 00	6,000 00
6% " " 1943 " " "WW".....		48,500 00	48,500 00
6% " " 1943 " " "YY".....		25,500 00	25,500 00
	5,465,600 00	318,000 00	5,783,600 00
	7,155,308 20	438,221 80	7,593,530 00

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION

Amount Advanced to October 31st, 1924

	Hydro System	C. Ontario Power System	Total
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Amount advanced on Capital Account to October 31st, 1923.....	114,088,335 85	12,711,858 78	126,800,194 63
Advances during current year.....	11,675,800 00	1,814,000 00	13,489,800 00
Less—Refunded during year.....	2,343,939 91	260,838 48	2,604,778 39
Net advances, 1924.....	9,331,860 09	1,553,161 52	10,885,021 61
Total advanced to October 31st, 1924....	123,420,195 94	14,265,020 30	137,685,216 24

TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

Amount Advanced to October 31st, 1924

Amount advanced on Capital Account to October 31st, 1923.....	\$28,074,827 42
Advances during current year.....	2,133,107 50
Total advanced to October 31st, 1924.....	<u>\$30,207,934 92</u>

LOANS

As at October 31st, 1924

LOANS—	
Drainage Debentures—	
Municipal Drainage Aid Act.....	\$343,278 34
Tile Drainage Act.....	1,032,219 52
	<u>\$1,375,497 86</u>
Municipal Debentures—	
Town of Cochrane.....	\$33,514 06
Town of Kapuskasing.....	40,255 50
Township of Whitney.....	17,147 85
Township of Tisdale.....	4,742 02
Village of Eganville.....	8,434 03
	<u>104,093 46</u>
Housing Loans—Ontario Housing Act.....	7,241,805 96
Highway Loans—Ontario Highway Acts, 1915-1920.....	42,620 00
Joseph Brillon—Mortgage—	
To rebuild flour mill destroyed by fire at New Liskeard.....	8,000 00
Co-operative Marketing Loan Act.....	1,450 00
	<u>\$8,773,467 28</u>

BUILDINGS, ROADS, ETC.

As at October 31st, 1924

Provincial Buildings and Lands.....	\$29,169,995 58
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park—	
Surplus of assets.....	1,901,644 93
Northern Development—	
Making of roads and farms, 1919-1924.....	9,036,481 20
Improvement to Highways, 1919-1924.....	61,130,659 74
Colonization Roads, 1919-1924.....	1,867,416 92
Hydro Power Plant—Monteith.....	27,061 10
	<u>\$103,133,259 47</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

As at October 31st, 1924

Lands and Forests—		
Timber dues, fire protection and ground rent.....	\$2,558,759	83
Crown lands and interest—estimated.....	791,897	72
Northern Development Branch—		
Unexpended balance, notes and loans outstanding.....	971,291	10
		<u>\$4,321,948 65</u>
Sale of Central Prison and Toronto Asylum Properties—balance		473,320 00
Succession Duties.....		250,000 00
Municipalities—Mothers' Allowances.....		117,482 00
Hydro-Electric Power Commission—		
Deferred interest, 1921-1923, re Nipigon System.....		567,621 58
		<u><u>\$5,730,372 23</u></u>

PLANT, LIVESTOCK, STORES AND EQUIPMENT

As at October 31st, 1924

Ontario Government Dispensaries.....	\$1,240,647	14
Public Institutions.....	670,399	16
Northern Development Branch.....	294,093	62
King's Printer—Stationery stock.....	47,492	07
		<u><u>\$2,252,631 99</u></u>

DEFERRED ASSETS

As at October 31st, 1924

Town of Matheson—		
Debentures and interest paid under Debenture Guarantee Act.....	\$26,344	52
Ottawa Separate Schools Commission—		
Promissory notes paid.....	53,902	23
Farmers' Bank—Balance.....	26,445	66
		<u><u>\$106,692 41</u></u>

DISCOUNT ON LOANS, 1923 AND 1924

To be Charged off Over Life of Loans

Discount on Long Term Loans—		\$82,000 00
“A.D.” Loan 20 years.....		1,651,880 32
“A.F.” “ 25 “		1,026,060 00
“A.G.” “ 20 “		
		<u>\$2,759,940 32</u>
Less—Charged off—1923 and 1924.....		82,775 00
Balance to be charged against future years.....		<u><u>\$2,677,165 32</u></u>

PER CAPITA DEBT

October 31st, 1924

1924

FUNDED DEBT:

Stock and Debentures, University of Toronto and Railway Aid Certificates and Annuities, less Sinking Fund Investments.....	\$285,339,948 45
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UNFUNDED DEBT:

Temporary Loans, Savings Office Deposits, Special Funds and Accounts Payable.....	49,689,827 37
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GROSS DEBT.....	<u>\$335,029,775 82</u>
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REALIZABLE AND INCOME-PRODUCING ASSETS:

Capital Assets—Income Producing:

Hydro-Electric Power Commission:

Total Advances.....	\$137,685,216 24
Less Sinking Fund.....	<u>2,640,000 00</u>

	\$135,045,216 25
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Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway—Advances.....	30,207,934 92
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Loans—Municipalities, Housing, Highways, Drainage, etc.....	8,773,467 28
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	<u>\$174,026,618 44</u>
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CURRENT ASSETS—REALIZABLE:

Cash in Banks.....	\$22,115,928 59
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Accounts Receivable.....	5,730,372 23
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Agricultural Development—Investments.....	14,642,281 91
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	<u>\$42,488,582 73</u>
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TOTAL REALIZABLE OR INCOME-PRODUCING ASSETS.....	<u>\$216,515,201 17</u>
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NET DEBT.....	<u>\$118,514,574 65</u>
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Population of Province.....	3,000,000
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PER CAPITA DEBT.....	\$39.50
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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO STOCK AND DEBENTURES AS AT OCTOBER 31st, 1924

Maturity	Rate	Date of Issue	Amount Outstanding	Authority	Interest Dates	Payable at	Denominations	Exemptions	Series	Nature
Mar. 1, 1925	$\frac{5}{8}\%$	Mar. 1, 1920	\$ 5,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	1 Mar. & Sept.	Prov. Treas. & Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	\$ 1,000	None	JJ	Bonds
Apr. 15, 1925	6	Apr. 15, 1920	6,800,000	7 Geo. V., Cap. 3	15 Apr. & Oct.	Prov. Treas. & Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	1,000	None	LL	Bonds
May 1, 1925	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$	May 1, 1915	4,000,000	5 Geo. V., Cap. 4	1 May & Nov.	Prov. Treas. & Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	1,000	None	L	Bonds
Mar. 1, 1926	4	Mar. 1, 1916	8,350,000	6 Geo. V., Cap. 18	1 Mar. & Sept.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., N.Y. or Lon., England	1,000	None	M	Bonds
June 1, 1926	5	June 1, 1916	4,000,000	6 Geo. V., Cap. 21	June & Dec.	Prov. Treas., Nat. City Bk., N.Y. & Bk. Mtl., London	1,000	None	....	Bonds
July 1, 1926	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$	July 1, 1906	3,000,000	{ 5 Ed. VII., Cap. 2 } 6 Ed. VII., Cap. 4	{ 1 Jan. & July } 1 June & Dec.	Prov. Treas.	{ 1,000 } 500	Free from Succ. Duty	....	{ Bonds & Stock Bonds }
July 1, 1926	5	Dec. 1, 1916	2,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	1 June & Dec.	Prov. Treas. & Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	1,000	None	N	Bonds
July 2, 1927	5	July 2, 1917	225,000	6 Geo. V., Cap. 18	1 Jan. & July	Prov. Treas. & Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	1,000 & 500	None	R	Bonds
Nov. 1, 1927	6	Nov. 1, 1921	525,000	7 Geo. V., Cap. 21	May & Nov.	Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	....	None	....	Stock
Nov. 15, 1927	6	Nov. 15, 1920	5,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	15 May & Nov.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. & N.Y.	1,000	None	PP	Bonds
Feb. 1, 1928	6	Feb. 1, 1918	3,000,000	7 Geo. V., Cap. 21	Feb. & Aug.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. & N.Y. or Winnipeg	1,000 & 500 & 100	None	T & U	Bonds
May 15, 1928	6	May 15, 1918	4,250,000	8 Geo. V., Cap. 21	May & Nov.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. & N.Y.	1,000 & 500 & 100	None	VWX	Bonds
Aug. 15, 1928	6	Aug. 15, 1918	1,750,000	8 Geo. V., Cap. 21	Feb. & Aug.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	1,000 & 500 & 100	None	Y	Bonds
Sept. 23, 1929	$5\frac{1}{2}\%$	Sept. 23, 1919	4,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	23 Mar. & Sept.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	1,000	None	FF	Bonds
Dec. 1, 1929	$5\frac{1}{2}\%$	Dec. 1, 1919	3,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	1 June & Dec.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	1,000	None	GG	Bonds
Jan. 1, 1930	$5\frac{1}{2}\%$	Jan. 1, 1920	3,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	1 Jan. & July	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., N.Y.	1,000	None	HH	Bonds
June 15, 1930	6	June 15, 1920	8,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	15 June & Dec.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M.	1,000 & 500	None	MM	Bonds
Oct. 31, 1930	6	Oct. 30, 1920	2,000,000	10 Geo. V., Cap. 99	Apr. 30 & Oct. 31	Prov. Treas.	1 Bond	None	Sup. Teachers	Bond

Dec. 1, 1935	6	Dec. 1, 1920	16,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	1 Apr. & Oct.	Prov. Treas., & Bk. Mtl., M.	1,000	None	KK	Bonds
May 2, 1936	6	May 2, 1921	15,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	1 June & Dec.	Prov. Treas., & Bk. Mtl., M. or Winnipeg.	1,000	None	RR	Bonds
Jan. 3, 1937	5½	Jan. 3, 1922	15,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	2 May & Nov.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., Montreal	1,000 & 500	None	TT	Bonds
June 1, 1939	4	June 1, 1909	1,150,000	5 Ed. VII., Cap. 2 & 3	3 Jan. & July	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. or N.Y.	1,000	None	ZZ	Bonds
June 1, 1939	4	June 1, 1909	3,500,000	9 Ed. VII., Cap. 8	1 June & Dec.	Prov. Treas., or Bk. Mtl., Mont.	1,000 & 500	None	....	Bonds & Stock
Feb. 1, 1941	6	Feb. 1, 1921	10,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	1 June & Dec.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. or N.Y.	1,000 & 500	Free from Succ. Duty	A	Bonds & Stock
May 1, 1941	4	May 1, 1911	498,600	1 Geo. V., Cap. 9	1 Feb. & Aug.	Prov. Treas., & Bk. Mtl., M.	1,000 & 500	None	SS	Bonds
Nov. 1, 1941	4	Nov. 1, 1911	3,000,000	1 Geo. V., Cap. 4	1 May & Nov.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl. M. or New York	1,000 & 500	Free from Succ. Duty	B	Bonds & Stock
Oct. 1, 1942	5	Oct. 2, 1922	20,000,000	12-13 Geo. V., Cap. 8	1 May & Nov.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. or N.Y.	1,000 & 500	Free from Succ. Duty	C & D	Bonds & Stock
Dec. 1, 1942	5½	Dec. 1, 1922	20,000,000	12-13 Geo. V., Cap. 8	1 Apr. & Oct.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. or N.Y.	1,000	None	AC	Bonds
Sept. 15, 1943	6	Sept. 15, 1921	15,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	1 June & Dec.	Prov. Treas., & Bk. Mtl., M.	1,000 & 500	None	AD	Bonds
Sept. 15, 1943	6	Sept. 15, 1921	15,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	15 Mar. & Sept.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. or N.Y.	1,000	None	UU & XX	Bonds
Sept. 1, 1944	4½	Sept. 1, 1924	20,000,000	14 Geo. V., Cap. 9	15 Mar. & Sept.	M. or Winnipeg Prov. Treas., or Agents of Prov. Treas. in Montreal, New York, or London, Eng.	1,000 & 500	None	WW & YY	Bonds
Oct. 15, 1948	5	Oct. 15, 1923	40,000,000	13-14 Geo. V., Cap. 2	1 Mar. & Sept.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. or N.Y.	1,000	None	AG	Bonds
Apr. 1, 1952	5	Apr. 1, 1922	15,000,000	R.S.O. 1914, Cap. 39	15 Apr. & 15 Oct.	Bk. Commerce, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Montreal, Winnipeg, or Vancouver	500 & 1,000	None	AF	Bonds
On Demand	5	.....	9,350,000	9 Geo. V., Cap. 54	1 Apr. & Oct.	Prov. Treas., Bk. Mtl., M. or N.Y.	1,000	None	AB	Bonds
Jan. 1, 1946	3½	Jan. 1, 1906	2,056,406	30 5 Ed. VII., Cap. 2 & 3	.....	Prov. Treas.	.....	None	Dom. of Can. Housing Loans	Bonds
May 1, 1947	4	May 1, 1909	1,555,838	37 2 Geo. V., Cap. 2	1 Jan. & July	Bk. Mtl., London, England	.....	None	.....	Inscribed Stock
£319,602/16/4					1 May & Nov.	Bk. Mtl., London, England	.....	Free from Succ. Duty	.....	Inscribed Stock
Jan. 1, 1965	4½	Jan. 1, 1914	834,412	54 4 Geo. V., Cap. 9	1 Jan. & July	Bk. Mtl., London, England	.....	Free from Succ. Duty	.....	Inscribed Stock
£171,454/12/8								Succ. Duty		Stock
			292,845,257.21							

Indirect Liabilities and Guarantees of the Province of Ontario

As at October 31st, 1924

(1) Niagara Falls Park Bonds—50 Vic., c. 13.....	\$525,000 00	
57 Vic., c. 13.....	75,000 00	
8 Edw., VII, c. 29.....	100,000 00	
10 Edw. VII, c. 21.....	200,000 00	
	\$900,000 00	
Less Sinking Fund payments with accrued interest.....	478,704 22	
		\$421,295 78
NOTE.—The income of the Park Commission from leases of power, etc., was sufficient to pay all maintenance and interest charges and leave a balance available for capital expenditure.		
(2) University of Toronto.		
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order-in-Council, 15th July, 1908, and 16th June, 1909, Debentures of above University, payable 15th July, 1910, to 15th July, 1949, 40 years, \$500,000.00.		
Present value for 25 years at 4 per cent.....	\$394,613 74	
University of Toronto.		
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order-in-Council, 7th April, 1911, Debentures of above University, payable 1st January, 1912, to 1st January, 1951, 40 years, \$130,000.00.		
Present value for 27 years at 4 per cent.....	107,252 74	
University of Toronto.		
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order-in-Council, May, 1912, Debentures of above University, payable 1st January, 1912, to 1st January, 1951, 40 years, \$300,000.00.		
Present value for 27 years at 4 per cent.....	247,507 59	
University of Toronto.		
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order-in-Council, April 14th, 1915, Debentures of above University, payable 1st January, 1915, to 1st January, 1954, 40 years, \$110,000.00.		
Present value for 31 years at 4½ per cent.....	98,825 73	
University of Toronto.		
Guarantee by the Province of Ontario, under authority Order-in-Council, June 17th, 1924, Debentures of above University, payable July 15th, 1925, to July 15th, 1944, 20 years, \$200,000.00.		
Present value for 20 years at 5 per cent.....	124,622 00	
		972,821 80
(3) Town of Bruce Mines.		
R.S.O. 1914, cap. 266.		
January 1st, 1918, to January 1st, 1947, 6 per cent.....		22,345 68
(4) Town of Matheson.		
7 Geo. V, cap. 9.		
June 1st, 1923, to June 1st, 1937, 6 per cent.....	\$4,557 48	
9 Geo. V, cap. 4.		
April 1st, 1920, to April 1st, 1949, 6 per cent.....	29,254 01	
9 Geo. V, cap. 4.		
May 6th, 1924, to May 6th, 1948, 6 per cent.....	37,147 87	
		70,959 36

Indirect Liabilities and Guarantees of the Province of Ontario—Continued

(5) Town of Capreol.			
10-11 Geo. V, cap. 7.			
December 1st, 1922, to December 1st, 1939, 6 per cent.....			\$8,384 83
(6) Township of Tisdale.			
7 Geo. V, cap. 9.			
Dec. 31st, 1917, to Dec. 31st, 1931, 6 per cent.....		\$15,984 44	
7 Geo. V, cap. 9.			
Dec. 31st, 1917, to Dec. 31st, 1931, 6 per cent.....		6,393 78	
Statute Law Amendment Act, 1918, sec. 67.			
July 1st, 1918, to July 1st, 1932, 6 per cent.....		6,393 78	
			28,772 00
(7) Town of Cochrane.			
7 Geo. V, cap. 9.			
May 1st, 1918, to May 1st, 1947, 5 per cent.....		\$35,098 04	
14 Geo. V, cap. 3.			
July 2nd, 1925, to July 2nd, 1944, 5½ per cent.....		40,000 00	
14 Geo. V, cap. 3.			
July 2nd, 1924, to July 24th, 1943, 5½ per cent.....		110,000 00	
			185,098 04
(8) Town of Haileybury.			
14 Geo. V, cap. 3.			
April 1st, 1925, to April 1st, 1944, 6 per cent.....		\$19,999 98	
April 15th, 1925, to April 15th, 1944, 6 per cent.....		1,724 27	
April 1st, 1925, to April 1st, 1934, 6 per cent.....		3,705 65	
July 15th, 1924, to July 15th, 1943, 6 per cent.....		15,000 03	
February 12th, 1925, to February 12th, 1934, 6 per cent.		5,000 00	
May 10th, 1925, to May 10th, 1934, 6 per cent.....		16,217 55	
April 15th, 1925, to April 15th, 1944, 6 per cent.....		2,352 61	
			64,000 09
(9) Board Trustees, R.C. Sep. School, Town of Timmins.			
7 Geo. V, cap. 27.			
December 1st, 1918, to December 1st, 1937, 5 per cent.		\$23,828 78	
9 Geo. V, cap. 4.			
Nov. 1st, 1919, to Nov. 1st, 1938, 6 per cent.....		12,701 35	
			36,530 13
(10) Presqu'île Park Commission.			
13-14 Geo. V, cap. 6.			
Payable May 1st, 1943, 6 per cent.....			20,000 00
(11) Guarantees under the authority of the Municipal Housing Act, 1920, sec. 4.			
Beaverton.....		\$6,384 15	
Cochrane.....		70,799 99	
Fergus.....		1,815 00	
Ford City.....		326,342 30	
Kitchener.....		118,945 52	
Listowel.....		52,666 21	
London.....		274,036 57	
Niagara Falls.....		71,200 89	
Oshawa.....		194,264 14	
Riverside.....		191,672 56	
Point Edward.....		42,899 40	
Sarnia.....		137,544 96	
Sioux Lookout.....		24,320 37	
Stamford Township.....		92,725 50	
Sudbury.....		133,779 50	
Tilbury.....		41,763 28	
Walkerville.....		281,376 30	
Windsor.....		862,685 02	
			2,925,221 66

Indirect Liabilities and Guarantees of the Province of Ontario—Continued

(12) Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

Guarantees given by the Province in respect of bond and other liabilities assumed by and bonds issued by the Commission:

Forty year 4 per cent. Debentures of the Commission given in purchase of the Capital Stock of the Ontario Power Company, due 1st August, 1957..... \$8,000,000 00

Twenty year 6 per cent. Debentures (due in 1941), issued by the Commission for the purpose of retiring debentures of the Ontario Power Company, which matured in 1921..... 3,200,000 00

First Mortgage Bonds of the Ontario Power Company, due 1st February, 1943 8,852,000 00

First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the Ontario Transmission Co., Limited, due 1st May, 1945..... 1,538,000 00

\$21,590,000 00

Re Essex System.

Forty year 4 per cent. Debentures of the Commission, due 1st June, 1958..... \$200,000 00

Ten year 5 per cent. Debentures of the Commission, due 1st June, 1928..... 26,000 00

226,000 00

Re Thorold System.

Forty year 4 per cent. Debentures of the Commission, due 1st December, 1958..... 100,000 00

Re Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway.

Forty year 4½ per cent. Bonds of the Commission, due 1st April, 1960..... \$2,100,000 00

Forty year 6 per cent. Debentures of the Commission, due 1st July, 1961..... 900,000 00

Twenty year 5 per cent. Bonds of the Commission, due 1st September, 1943... 966,205 00

3,966,205 00

Re Port Credit and St. Catharines Railway.

Fifty year 5 per cent. Bonds of the Commission, due 1st November, 1969..... 500,000 00

Re Toronto Power Company.

Twenty year 6 per cent. Bonds of the Commission, due 1st December, 1940, given in part purchase of the Capital Stock of the Toronto Power Company... \$619,000 00

4½ per cent. Guaranteed Debenture Stock of the Toronto Power Company, due 1st May, 1941..... 11,261,023 84

Fifteen year 5 per cent. Bonds of the Commission, due 15th June, 1939..... 4,000,000 00

15,880,023 84

Re Toronto and York Radial Railway Company and the Schomberg and Aurora Railway Co.

Twenty year 6 per cent. Bonds of the Commission, due 1st December, 1940,

Indirect Liabilities and Guarantees of the Province of Ontario—Continued

given in purchase of the Capital Stock of
the Toronto and York Radial Railway
Co., and the Schomberg and Aurora
Railway Co.....

\$2,375,000 00

Twenty year 6 per cent. Bonds of the
Commission, due 1st December, 1940...

600,000 00

2,975,000 00

\$45,237,228 84

\$49,992 658 21**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SAVINGS OFFICE****Statement Showing Amount Deposited with Provincial Treasurer
and Investment thereof as at October 31st, 1924****AMOUNTS DEPOSITED WITH PROVINCIAL TREASURER:**

To October 31st, 1922..... \$ 2,535,000 00

Year ended October 31st, 1923..... 10,550,000 00

Year ended October 31st, 1924..... \$8,300,000 00

Less withdrawals..... 100,000 00

8,200,000 00

\$21,285,000 00**INVESTMENT THEREOF:**

Agricultural Development Finance Act:

Bonds of Agricultural Development Board..... \$ 200,000 00

Debentures of Agricultural Development Board..... 7,188,000 00

Farm Loans Act—Loans..... 212,944 41

\$7,600,944 41

Province of Ontario—5% Treasury Bills—par value..... 6,000,000 00

Dominion of Canada—\$1,000,000.00 5½% Victory Bonds,
1934.....

1,041,337 50

14,642,281 91

BALANCE IN CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND..... \$ 6,642,718 09

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**As at October 31st, 1924**

Accrued Interest on Public Debt to October 31st, 1924..... \$3,385,310 00

Deposits in lieu of Bonds for Succession Duty..... 148,325 63

Bonds matured but not presented for payment..... 63,000 00

Dominion of Canada—Common School Fund..... 875 92

Accounts due by Departments..... 332,944 16

\$3,930,455 71**SPECIAL FUNDS****As at October 31st, 1924**

Agricultural Development Board—Sinking Fund deposit..... \$ 36,000 00

Assurance Fund under Land Titles Act..... 110,000 00

Municipal Sinking Funds..... 958,989 68

Ontario Public Service Superannuation Fund..... 1,146,719 28

Redemption of Ontario Bonds and Stock:

Interest on investments received for reinvestment..... 222,662 70

\$2,474,371 66

MONEYS RETURNED TO MUNICIPALITIES

Moneys returned to Municipalities	Capital		Ordinary	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Bonuses, Rural Primary Transmission Lines.....			425,000 00	769,422 00
Northern Ontario Fire Relief Act.....			97,733 00	32,468 00
Administration of Justice: Counties and Districts.....			432,020 00	521,090 00
Education: Grants to Schools—Public, Separate and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.....			3,985,577 00	4,052,081 00
Normal and Model Schools.....			501,000 00	609,000 00
Technical Education (prop. paid by Province).....			784,115 00	803,612 00
University Grants.....	202,000 00	195,000 00	2,664,605 00	1,938,380 00
Schools for Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Northern Academy, Monteith.....			302,060 00	273,000 00
Public Institutions: Ontario Hospitals for Insane.....			4,483,000 00	3,809,180 00
Hospitals, Refuges and Orphanages.....			1,251,598 00	1,346,158 00
Lands and Forests: Northern Development Branch—Building of roads (maintenance)....			831,000 00	983,079 00
Colonization Roads.....	496,713 00	121,044 00	331,143 00	326,400 00
Settlement and Colonization (Fire Relief).....			299,748 00	40,099 00
Agriculture: O. A. College and Farm.....			608,543 00	610,000 00
Agricultural Representatives.....			220,390 00	333,400 00
Grants for Agricultural purposes.....			285,851 00	286,339 00
Grants for Community Halls.....			29,536 00	7,626 00
Colonization and Immigration.....			109,986 00	130,626 00
Health Department: Public Health Laboratories.....			33,943 00	34,726 00
Maternal and Child Welfare.....			58,671 00	58,514 00
Preventable Diseases.....			75,946 00	88,397 00
Labour Department: Employment Bureaus.....			162,416 00	165,490 00
Mothers' Allowances (prop. paid by Province).....			1,607,499 00	1,708,079 00
Public Highways: County Roads.....			2,466,901 00	2,046,701 00
Township Roads.....			669,483 00	613,860 00
Grants to Municipalities linking up with Provincial Highways.....			169,631 00	40,523 00
Maintenance Provincial Highways.....			1,308,843 00	1,167,981 00
Public Works: Bridges, etc.....	345,000 00	253,911 00		
Drainage Aid Grants.....			38,400 00	26,958 00

MONEYS RETURNED TO MUNICIPALITIES—Continued

Moneys returned to Municipalities	Capital		Ordinary	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
New Buildings:				
Ontario Hospital, Whitby.....	230,214 00	228,109 00		
Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	147,320 00			
Northern Academy, Monteith.....	79,000 00	9,955 00		
New Dairy Building, O.A.C.....	61,589 00			
Memorial Hall, O.A.C.....	40,000 00	95,920 00		
Eastern Dairy School.....	72,000 00	7,263 00		
Experimental Farm Buildings, Ridge- town.....	18,269 00			
Court House, Haileybury.....	71,825 00	106,222 00		
New Gaol, Haileybury.....		20,597 00		
Court House, Port Arthur.....	50,357 00	205,699 00		
New Gaol, Matheson.....		17,998 00		
Fort William Industrial Farm, Con- struction of Buildings.....		32,560 00		
	1,814,287 00	1,294,278 00	24,234,638 00	22,823,189 00

**PROVINCE OF
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE**

Fiscal Years

	TOTAL EXPENDITURE					
	1923		1924		Decrease Increase	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
DEPARTMENTS:						
Lieutenant-Governor's Office.....	5,400	00	5,400	00		
Prime Minister.....	1,649,451	61	1,282,233	37	367,218	24
Legislation.....	457,531	34	314,867	38	142,663	96
Attorney-General:						
Law Enforcement, etc.....	2,343,299	32	2,201,069	48	142,229	84
Insurance Department.....	46,227	96	41,431	14	4,796	82
Education.....	9,835,581	26	9,283,487	65	552,093	61
Lands and Forests.....	2,915,017	89	2,647,445	47	267,572	42
Mines:						
Mines.....	315,454	77	324,408	66	*8,953	89
Game and Fisheries.....	356,672	04	323,985	29	32,686	75
Public Works and Highways:						
Public Works.....	1,000,640	21	850,000	31	150,639	90
Public Highways.....	3,302,950	41	3,001,235	05	301,715	36
Health and Labour:						
Health.....	513,936	77	554,721	57	*40,784	80
Labour.....	2,124,433	61	2,104,016	68	20,416	93
Provincial Treasurer.....	2,156,828	30	2,025,171	41	131,656	89
Provincial Auditor.....	60,886	51	72,953	83	*12,067	32
Provincial Secretary.....	6,084,987	15	5,438,647	49	646,339	66
Agriculture.....	1,996,823	18	2,137,832	36	*141,009	18
General Miscellaneous.....	156,307	34	84,069	31	72,238	03
Total Payments (excluding Public Debt)	35,322,429	67	32,692,976	45	2,629,453	22
PUBLIC DEBT:						
Loans and Treasury Bills:						
Interest, Exchange, Bank Commission, Premium, Engraving and Advertising....	13,510,708	26	16,173,592	43	*2,662,884	17
Total Payments	48,833,137	93	48,866,568	88	*33,430	95
DISCOUNT ON LOANS:						
Amount chargeable against Year.....	472,301	22	143,119	28	329,181	94
	49,305,439	15	49,009,688	16	295,750	99

* Increase.

SUM

Controllable.....
Uncontrollable.....
Total.....

ONTARIO

—CONTROLLABLE AND UNCONTROLLABLE

1923 and 1924

UNCONTROLLABLE			CONTROLLABLE		
1923	1924	Decrease Increase	1923	1924	Decrease Increase
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
5,400 00	5,400 00				
278,645 47	240,756 33	37,889 14	1,370,806 14	1,041,477 04	329,329 10
375,095 18	263,965 82	111,129 36	82,436 16	50,901 56	31,534 60
1,716,371 67	1,460,285 70	256,085 97	626,927 65	740,783 78	*113,856 13
			46,227 96	41,431 14	4,796 82
7,963,606 62	7,253,659 77	709,946 85	1,871,974 64	2,029,827 88	*157,853 24
41,632 79	35,678 92	5,953 87	2,873,385 10	2,611,766 55	261,618 55
8,136 36	7,768 02	368 34	307,318 41	316,640 64	*9,322 23
168,879 30	173,217 63	*4,338 33	187,792 74	150,767 66	37,025 08
35,712 59	27,717 00	7,995 59	964,927 62	822,283 31	142,644 31
764,366 42	1,494,170 63	*729,804 21	2,538,583 99	1,507,064 42	1,031,519 57
159,612 16	201,004 64	*41,392 48	354,324 61	353,716 93	607 68
1,623,878 49	1,724,243 50	*100,365 01	500,555 12	379,773 18	120,781 84
1,382,643 88	1,366,651 30	15,992 58	774,184 42	658,520 11	115,664 31
5,000 00	5,000 00		55,886 51	67,953 83	*12,067 32
1,264,625 02	1,361,202 10	*96,577 08	4,820,362 13	4,077,445 39	742,916 74
77,810 38	129,006 61	*51,196 23	1,919,012 80	2,008,825 75	*89,812 95
23,559 34	24,181 31	621 97	132,748 00	59,888 00	72,860 00
15,894,975 67	15,773,909 28	121,066 39	19,427,454 00	16,919,067 17	2,508,386 83
13,510,708 26	16,173,592 43	*2,662,884 17			
29,405,683 93	31,947,501 71	*2,541,817 78	19,427,454 00	16,919,067 17	2,508,386 83
472,301 22	143,119 28	329,181 94			
29,877,985 15	32,090,620 99	*2,212,635 84	19,427,454 00	16,919,067 17	2,508,386 83

MARY

1923	1924	Decrease Increase
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
19,427,454 00	16,919,067 17	2,508,386 83
29,877,985 15	32,090,620 99	*2,212,635 84
49,305,439 15	49,009,688 16	295,750 99

* Increase.

**STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT EXPENDED ON PROVINCIAL, COUNTY AND
FOR TEN YEARS**

	Provincial Highways	County Roads	Township Roads
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1915.....		261,840 61	
1916.....		270,513 34	
1917.....	12,000 00	327,663 76	
1918.....	77,000 00	483,621 32	
1919.....	1,417,000 00	827,135 93	
1920.....	4,450,000 00	2,623,719 34	
1921.....	9,925,022 95	3,635,267 34	326,668 81
1922.....	12,050,000 00	5,110,217 49	701,349 61
1923.....	16,897,172 79	4,257,871 34	669,483 05
1924.....	6,600,000 00	3,418,059 04	613,860 54
	51,428,195 74	21,215,909 51	2,311,362 01

**Summary of Expenditure on Roads for a Period of Ten Years for Both Construction
and Maintenance**

	\$ c.
Provincial Highways.....	51,428,195 74
County Roads.....	21,215,909 51
Township Roads.....	22,311,362 01
Object Lesson Roads.....	81,179 09
Connecting Links.....	397,291 44
Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission.....	51,094 98
Colonization Roads.....	4,300,217 90
Roads in Northern Ontario.....	14,934,741 36
	<u>94,719,992 03</u>

TOWNSHIP ROADS, COLONIZATION ROADS AND ROADS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO 1915-1924 INCLUSIVE

Object Lesson Roads	Connecting Links	Toronto and Hamilton High- way Commission	Colonization Roads	Roads in Northern Ontario
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
10,500 00			220,262 26	665,425 17
16,365 10			253,539 11	668,318 17
15,583 72			263,743 10	1,015,104 94
33,730 27			267,577 38	1,144,687 31
5,000 00	2,900 00		390,621 54	1,391,260 04
	16,622 10		451,808 59	1,290,729 49
	167,615 08	17,272 62	506,180 80	1,406,125 78
	169,631 26	11,349 44	671,184 48	1,603,148 53
	40,523 00	22,472 92	827,855 98	2,739,863 58
			447,444 66	3,010,078 35
81,179 09	397,291 44	51,094 98	4,300,217 90	14,934,741 36

Summary of Repayments from Counties and Towns and Subsidy from the Federal Government

	Repayments	Subsidy	Total
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1918.....	5,251 57		5,251 57
1919.....	14,733 64		14,733 64
1920.....	78,261 82		78,261 82
1921.....	654,277 00		654,277 00
1922.....	1,561,149 44	1,315,633 67	2,876,783 11
1923.....	988,454 00	2,058,613 62	3,047,067 62
1924.....	2,834,155 43	705,048 24	3,539,203 67
	6,136,282 90	4,079,295 53	10,215,578 43

Recapitulation

	\$ c.
Expenditure.....	94,719,992 03
Repayments.....	10,215,578 43
Final Expenditure.....	84,504,413 60

ESTIMATED PAYMENTS

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1925

Department	Ordinary	Capital
	\$ c.	\$ c.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.....	5,400 00	
PRIME MINISTER.....	234,000 00	12,700,000 00
LEGISLATION.....	345,000 00	
ATTORNEY-GENERAL:		
Law Enforcement, etc.....	2,000,000 00	
Insurance Department.....	50,000 00	
EDUCATION.....	8,750,000 00	120,000 00
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	3,000,000 00	3,120,000 00
MINES:		
Mines.....	325,000 00	
Game and Fisheries.....	325,000 00	20,000 00
PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS:		
Public Works.....	800,000 00	2,600,000 00
Highways.....	3,000,000 00	6,600,000 00
HEALTH AND LABOUR:		
Health.....	550,000 00	
Labour (including Mothers' Allowances).....	2,190,000 00	
PROVINCIAL TREASURER.....	1,950,000 00	3,340,000 00
PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.....	80,600 00	
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	5,500,000 00	210,000 00
AGRICULTURE.....	2,290,000 00	60,000 00
GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.....	75,000 00	
Total—Excluding Public Debt.....	31,470,000 00	28,770,000 00
PUBLIC DEBT:		
Interest, Exchange, Bank Commission, etc.....	17,600,000 00	
Purchase of Bonds for Redemption.....		250,000 00
Sinking Fund, Inscribed Stock.....		24,000 00
Total Estimated Payments.....	49,070,000 00	29,044,000 00

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS
Fiscal Year ending October 31st, 1925

Department	Ordinary	Capital
PRIME MINISTER:	\$ c.	\$ c.
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	500,000 00	
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Interest	7,800,000 00	
Hydro-Electric Back Interest on various plants	750,000 00	
Hydro-Electric Refunds	150,000 00	
Ontario Public Service Superannuation Fund		500,000 00
	9,200,000 00	500,000 00
ATTORNEY-GENERAL:		
Law Enforcement Branch	1,450,000 00	
Miscellaneous	325,000 00	
Insurance Branch	125,000 00	
	1,900,000 00	
EDUCATION	575,000 00	
LANDS AND FORESTS:		
Lands and Forests	2,597,000 00	945,000 00
Settlers' Loan Commission	40,000 00	60,000 00
Northern Development Branch	5,000 00	45,000 00
	2,642,000 00	1,050,000 00
MINES:		
Mines	678,000 00	
Game and Fisheries	650,000 00	
	1,328,000 00	
PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS:		
Public Highways Department	520,000 00	4,687,000 00
Motor Vehicles Branch	5,500,000 00	
Gasoline Tax	2,200,000 00	
	8,220,000 00	4,687,000 00
LABOUR AND HEALTH:		
Labour Department	86,000 00	
Mothers' Allowance Commission	825,000 00	
Health Department	85,000 00	
	996,000 00	
PROVINCIAL TREASURER:		
Subsidy from Dominion of Canada	2,643,000 00	
Interest:		
Dominion—Common School Fund	\$74,000 00	
Loans, Investments and Banks	1,526,000 00	
Amusement Branches	1,600,000 00	
Casual	1,571,000 00	
Law Stamps	275,000 00	
Succession Duty	320,000 00	
Corporations Tax Act	5,250,000 00	
Land Transfer Tax	5,200,000 00	
Fire Marshal's Act	500,000 00	
Beverage Tax	80,000 00	
Drainage Debentures (Municipal)	2,300,000 00	
Drainage Debentures (Tile)		35,000 00
Municipal Debentures		95,000 00
Municipal Sinking Funds		10,000 00
General Sinking Funds, Interest		125,000 00
Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, Sinking Fund		250,000 00
Farm Loan Repayments		9,000 00
Highway Loans		100,000 00
Province of Ontario Savings Office Deposits		15,000 00
		1,500,000 00
	19,739,000 00	2,139,000 00
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY:		
Provincial Secretary	1,450,000 00	
Ontario Housing Commission		375,000 00
AGRICULTURE	450,000 00	
Total Estimated Receipts	46,500,000 00	8,751,000 00

